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THE NEW LAND OWNER- SHIP.

COMPANIES AS LANDLORDS.

A legal correspondent writes in *The Times*: Under the pressure of the very great burden of supertax upon landed estate owners, particularly upon those without other means than their rents to maintain their traditional style of living, and of the heavy duties payable to Government on death, a great silent change has been going on over England and Scotland within the past four or five years, and is still proceeding.

Individual proprietorship of landed property is disappearing. Private companies, registered under the Companies Acts of 1908 to 1917 are the new owners. The former lords of the manor are merely directors of these companies drawing salaries in cash or in kind for their supervision and management of their former estates. Some 25 years ago it seemed the purest comedy to buy a house on the stage a great proprietor of broad acres as a sort of personified limited liability company. Yet it is true that the march of events finds us to-day with the actual equivalent of "The Duke de Plaza-Toro, Limited," as the real owner of lands held by noble families for generations. Lord Howard de Walden was one of the first among English noblemen to dispose of his London properties to a limited liability company under the name of the General Estates Investment and Trust, Limited. He had the controlling interest in that corporation, and he became its governing director. The Marquess of Bute has made over his Welsh estates to a limited liability company. More recently still the Duke of Buccleuch has formed in Scotland a limited liability company for the ownership and management of his large estates in that country. Many other proprietors have adopted or are adopting the same course. Some owners have selected the form of an unlimited liability company. It may be of some interest, therefore, at the present time of discussion the advantages and disadvantages of the various methods of ownership transmutation. Proprietors have, for the most part, registered the companies formed by them as limited by their share liabilities. This method has the obvious advantage of fixing the extent of the liability of the proprietor and any other parties associated with him as holders of shares in the company he forms by the nominal amount of these shares. No money in the normal case passes from the company to the proprietor in the sale of such estates. If from any cause the company should prove a financial loss, the proprietor will not be called upon to make the loss good to creditors or others out of any other investments or estates which he may possess and may have not transferred to the company. The assets which he has passed to the company will alone be answerable. The shares or debentures which he has accepted as the consideration for their transfer to the company upon the contingency of loss may or may not be of any value. It is unlikely that the administration of such companies which have no element of speculative trading would result in loss.

NOVEL NATIONALIZATION.

Nevertheless under the severe pressure of taxation in some districts it is possible that some estates, especially those heavily mortgaged, may be swallowed up. Indeed, it is believed that some people of wealth have purchased large estates in districts in which taxation introduces an element of doubt, without taking the conveyances to themselves. They have acted with foresight in taking the titles of estates so purchased direct from the former owner to a limited company. It is well known that certain parts, for example, of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland have become white elephants, from the cost of upkeep with taxes in addition. All this perpetual legal liability may be saved or curtailed by the liquidation of the company, with the result that unsaleable lands will devolve upon the Crown as *bona vacantia*. It opens up a new way of nationalizing, or, speaking more euphemistically, of "popularizing" the land. The State, or, in other words, the Imperial taxpayer, will be called upon to find the money for sanitation, education, and other charges in certain remote districts where the native population is unable to shoulder such burdens. But apart from such considerations, limited liability allows shareholding by others than the proprietor and members of his family, without risking their own fortunes beyond their share subscriptions in the venture of the proprietors. Trustees may thus hold shares in such companies. But when this privilege is conceded the advantages of a limited company are exhausted.

It is more to the pecuniary interest of a proprietor owning practically nothing but his landed estates to form an unlimited liability company. By so choosing he is relieved of the capital duty of 51 per cent. payable in the case of a limited liability company upon the amount of its share capital as registered. The unlimited liability company also escaped liability for the corporation profits tax at the reduced rate of 10s. per cent.; but, of course, under the present Budget that is proposed to be abolished in the case of all companies. It is right that an unlimited liability company should not be liable for capital duty, since, apart from incorporation, such a company gets no other advantage under company legislation. In regulating the liability of its various members a company with unlimited liability may have a share-capital as a mere domestic guide. But every member of such a company is liable, of course, to his last penny for its obligations. Accordingly, the formation of an unlimited liability company presents considerable risks. There are, however, ways and means of neutralizing these risks in the interests of outside parties as directors and trustees without their directly becoming members of such companies.

In the case of all companies the proprietor generally becomes the lending or managing director, and the position attracts a salary upon which income-tax is only payable at the earned rate, and so far there is amelioration in the incidence of this tax. Any company can charge against the rents or other profits more in the way of expenditure upon the estates than the Government allow to the private owner in accounting for income-tax. In the result there may be a very considerable saving in supertax to be exacted from the proprietor as no longer owner except through his share holding in the company. Probably he becomes the tenant of the estate mansion house and policies with a certain relief likewise in taxation.

A DISQUIETING FACTOR.

But, after all such advantages are considered, the outstanding and disquieting factor of all such company formation is that it necessarily dispossesses the proprietor of his ownership vote. He may hold 99 per cent. of the share capital of the company formed to acquire his lands, but with the sale he disappears from the valuation or assessment rolls as the lord of the manor. He figures no longer as proprietor with a long rent roll from farms and mills. He can only reappear as the tenant of the company by reason of his leasing the mansion house. Nothing but sheer necessity can surely drive proprietors of estates to all this capricious diminution of succession, too, to land inheritance or devolution, thus disappears. There will in future be no "coming-of-age" celebrations in the case of such estate conversions.

Yet, with fiscal taxes so high upon income, and so heavy at death on capital, it is not surprising that estate owners in their own protection resort to the commercializing of their estates. Our Governments have been slow to recognise the unwisdom of excessive taxation, and it would not have been surprising if, under the pressure of Socialistic deals, another turn of the screw had been found in the Budget of the Labour Party. Wealth may become a burden, a delusion, and a snare. The State, as taxgatherer, harasses the owner during life and penalizes his representatives on his death. In fact, the almost vampire clutch of the Fisc through the Inland Revenue for estate duty on the death of property owners is one compelling cause for the formation of the companies under consideration with the view of easing the difficult situation that then arises in the almost literal scio corporis of the owner of a large estate. Succession duty rates are mild in comparison with the high tariff of estate duty rates now covering not only movable but heritable estate. Estate duty, too, is chargeable in priority to succession duty. Upon an estate of two million pounds the State takes as its first cut a slice of 40 per cent., or £800,000! The conversion of private ownership into company ownership is a device to preserve many estates from being forcibly sold or "cut up" to meet death duties by the substitution of share interests in their place. These "graveyard" dues oppress all ranks and are so high that the Labour Government has, wisely, it is thought, not proposed any further increase. The gospel of complete confiscation is not enforced.

All such devices, on the other hand, for their avoidance, however legitimate, are unhealthy. The burden of taxation must be reduced. The existing levies on income and capital make many an inheritance damnable, with perhaps a more or less British feeling in the expression of this characteristic than that to which any unfortunate Roman heir ever gave vent. In truth, as Mr. Justice Eve has wittily observed, death, owing to the exigencies of a depleted Exchequer, is now "the most extravagant episode in a man's career."

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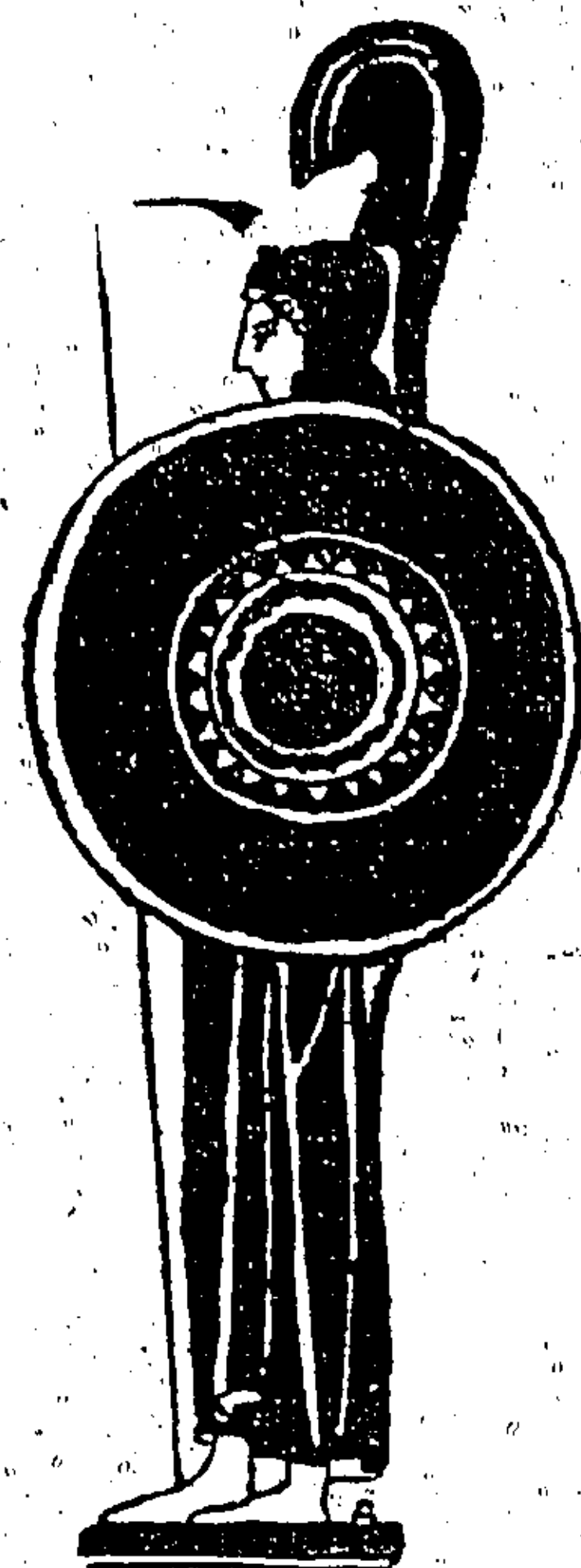
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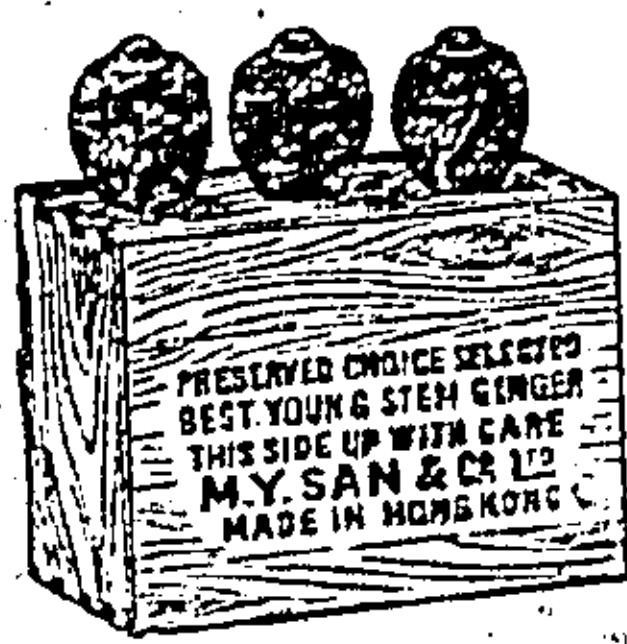
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BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

EXCEEDS ALL EXPECTATIONS.
A "GIGANTIC TORRENT OF ORDERS."

Facts and figures collected by the London Daily Express show, it says, that already the British Empire Exhibition has proved a phenomenal commercial success.

Those who measure its achievement by the five million visitors and the whirl of life and gaiety need to be reminded that a more serious purpose lies behind the myriad flags and lights. The Prince of Wales called the Exhibition "the Empire's Shop Window," and the slogan is apt: for Wembley is there to make people buy and sell.

In this respect all hopes have been far surpassed in a little more than two months. The most astonishing aspect of the whole Exhibition in the opening up of tremendous and unexpected channels for trade by buyers from all ends of the earth.

PAVILIONS OVERWHELMED.

What Wembley has done for Empire trade may best be shown by taking one of the smallest Colonies first.

Cyprus has been overwhelmed with orders. One French buyer demanded 20,000 dozen boot heels; another dealer ordered £20,000 worth of Cyprus asbestos. Czechoslovakia, which has hitherto never done any business of consequence with Cyprus, has promised to buy its entire output of skins.

It is interesting to note that as the result of the advertising of Cyprus silks the Queen has ordered a special weaving of silks from the island for interior decoration at Buckingham Palace.

As an oddity Newfoundland brought over a small crate of eel grass. This modest horticultural exhibit has been turned into a vast industry for Newfoundland. Buyers from Eastern Europe, Great Britain, and Western Europe have ordered it in unheard of quantities for use for mattresses and packing, recognizing that it has greater resilience than and is superior in other ways to straw and hay.

It is estimated that Newfoundland will be able to export 100,000 tons of this material a year, whereas before Wembley it was merely an example of curious flora.

TOO LATE.

The Canadian Commissioner informed a Daily Express representative that since the opening of the pavilion he has been inundated with requests from Canadian manufacturers who decline offers of space when they were first approached. The great success of the pavilion has aroused envy, and countless applications are being rejected.

He added that as many as 2,000 inquiries a day are being received from people who wish to emigrate to Canada, and said he was sure it was largely due to the working models, which present the spirit of Canada in the arrangement of the pavilion.

"We are more than satisfied with the results of Canada's efforts," he declared. The New Zealand Commissioner was similarly enthusiastic.

"Hundreds of British manufacturers have been put in touch with New Zealand buyers during the last few months," said Colonel Roberts, "and it is marvellous to note the benefits that have been derived by both buyers and sellers."

He said that the inquiries from emigrants are most satisfactory, especially as they include every class, from the worker to the man who has £20,000 capital. A large percentage of intending emigrants are associated with the engineering trades.

TWO MILLIONS.

Australia is able to gauge the success of her two months at Wembley in actual figures. For ever since the opening day she has had professional counters at the doors counting the people coming in. The Commissioner stated that two million people entered the pavilion since it opened.

It seems that Australian fruit is the product that has gained the greatest advertisement. The fruit shop within the pavilion is the largest in the world; and in the last two months attendants have sold £15,000 worth of apples in small 6d. and 1s. packets. No less than £1,500 worth of 3d. and 6d. cartons of dried fruit has also been sold. Thus Australia has distributed many thousands of samples of the fruit she so much wishes to sell in this country.

French, Danish, German, Russian, and Indian buyers have asked for information about Australian cotton, butter, fruit, meat, and coal. Australia has not hitherto exported asbestos, but the head of a large English firm operating in this country, Italy, and Africa has offered to buy the whole output, thus creating a new industry for the Antipodes.

The Commissioner stated that an extraordinary number of intending emigrants have made inquiries, and the department dealing with them at Australia House is working strenuously to cope with the bombardment. Some of those who have definitely decided to go to Australia as the result of their inquiries have as much as £50,000 and £100,000 capital to invest in the land of their adoption.

India, Hongkong, Burma, and South Africa have been no less successful in their pavilions. The sales in the Indian pavilion up to date amount to £40,000. The model Lloyds Bank in the grounds may be regarded as a thermometer, recording in its business the success of the Exhibition itself. Mr. Gill, the manager, describes the figures as phenomenal.

THE BALANCE SHEET.

The Duke of Devonshire, speaking at a luncheon at Wembley to naval architects, engineers, and shipbuilders, said that those who were responsible for the administration of the Exhibition did not recognise in the first instance what a great success it was.

Wembley is not merely a matter of the balance-sheet," he stated. "I am hoping that we shall be able to meet our liabilities and pay twenty millions in the pound, but even if the Exhibition is not a financial success we can claim that it has been a success in every other way. There are a great number of people who realise the potentialities of the Empire, but who might never have known of them if it had not been for the Exhibition."

TRADE BOOM COMING.

Sir George Paish, speaking at Glasgow Liberal Club said we were within sight of the greatest expansion of trade the world has ever seen.

His advice to shipowners with ships lying idle was "Don't sell your ships; buy new ones."

HONGKONG YARN MARKET.

UNPRECEDENTED DULNESS OF TRADE.

Messrs. Polishwalla & Kotwall cotton and yarn brokers of Hongkong in their report dated August 7th say:—

Again, it is our painful duty to record a period of stagnation and utter dullness since the issue of our report on June 25th last.

We cannot recall any like period in the whole history of the yarn trade which was such an absolute blank, so far as Indian yarn sales are concerned, as the one now under review.

The dealers, who are, of course, equal sufferers with the importers by the present state of affairs, attribute this entire absence of demand to the heavy floods that have been experienced in the interior districts. Even the violent fluctuations in American cotton have scarcely caused a ripple on the surface of the prevailing dullness. On the other hand, prices in Bombay where changed, have moved upwards.

Unsold stocks, 3,850 bales. Bargains in Chinese hands, 1,100 bales.

Shanghai.—Market is reported a tad or two higher, probably following the trend of the American cotton.

Japanese Yarn.—After its recent heavy fall, this yarn has to some extent made a fair recovery, and some moderate business was put through.

Raw Cotton.—No sales, nor stock. Quotations: Bengal, \$35 to \$40 per picul; Chinese, \$38 to \$46 per picul.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

August 7th, 1924.

Hongkong and Shanghai	\$1,220 b.
Canton Insurance	\$290 b.
Union Insurance	\$224 b.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	\$275 b.
Douglas Steamships	\$50 b.
H.K. & M. Steamships	\$25 ex div. b.
"Star" Ferries	\$35 b.
China Sugars	\$27 b.
Langkai (Combined)	\$11. 17 1/2 b.
Kowloon Wharves	\$24 1/2 b.
Whampoa Docks	\$14 1/2 b.
Shanghai Docks	\$12 1/2 b.
Hongkong Wharves	\$12 1/2 b.
New Engineering	\$14 1/2 b.
Hongkong Lands	\$15 (old) 18 1/2 (new) sa.
Hongkong Hotels	\$23 b.
Humphreys Estate	\$25 1/2 com. sa.
Cement	\$25 1/2 com. sa.
Hongkong Ropes	\$20 (old) \$7 (new)
China Providents	\$16 (old) \$5.50 (new)
Dairy Farms	\$28 sa.
Waterworks	\$27 nominal
Watsons	\$40 sa.
Hongkong Electric	\$15 1/2 (old) \$9 1/2 (new) b.
China Light	\$4 1/2 b.
Hongkong Tram	\$4 1/2 b.
Peak Tramways	\$19 (old) \$4 1/2 (new) b.
"Shell" Transports	\$20 1/2 b.
Lane Crawfords	\$17 1/2 b.

WARLIKE WHITE RACES.

"PERISHING FROM PUGNACITY."

It was an extraordinary thing, said Professor Gilbert Murray at the Wembley Conference of the League of Nations Union, that the greatest danger of war was among the white races of Europe yet these pugnacious nations were, on the whole, the highest races in the world.

"Isn't it a strange thing," he asked, "that on the whole the races that have come to the top in civilisation and which have produced the greatest contribution to the nobler of mankind, are the pugnacious races? What they had to do was to save civilisation and to save those pugnacious races from perishing from their pugnacity."

The League did not refuse to use force, but it tried to arrange definitely that force should be on the side of the right, just as in a court of law force was there, but always in the background and as far as possible never mentioned in the affairs of nations. (Heard, hear.)

The League of Nations Union would always be in advance of the League of Nations, and similarly the Federation of the League of Nations Societies would always be in advance of the various Governments.

CINEMA NOTES.

THE CORONET.

Hongkong cinema-goers have their last opportunity this evening of seeing "Forever," the big Paramount picture which has been the feature attraction at the Coronet Theatre for the past few days. "Forever" as most cinema-goers now know is the film version of George du Maurier's popular book "Peter Ibbetson." Wallace Reid and Elsie Ferguson play the leading roles.

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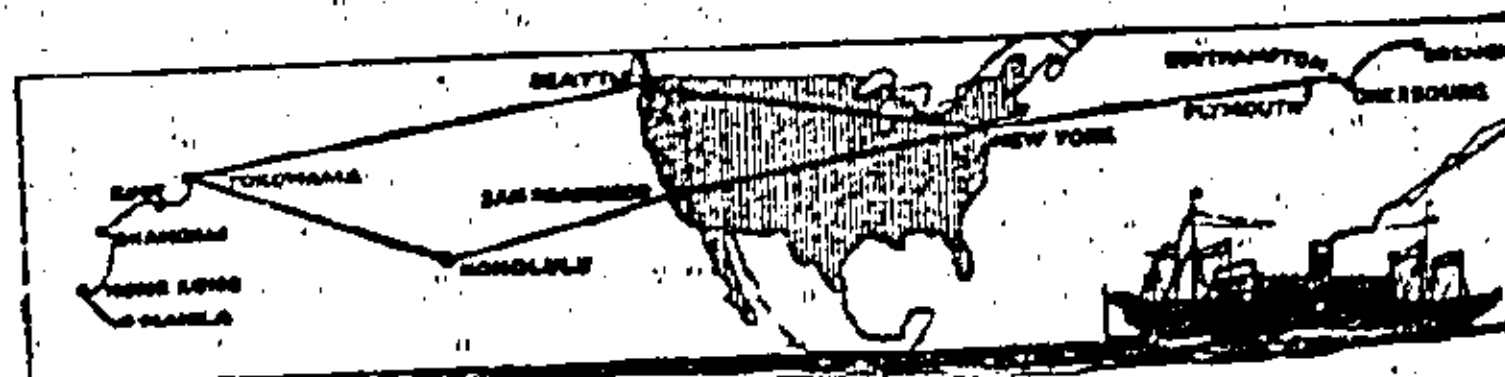
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CANTON NEWS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]
TRADERS' UNION ORDERED TO DISSOLVE.

Upon the assurance of the labour section of the Kuomintang Political Party that their constituency will stand by the present regime in Canton, the Canton Mayor has ordered the dissolution of the Traders' Union of Canton, an organization of some 5,000 firms in the city. The Traders' Union, formerly a committee of merchants having opposed the war tax on medicine, vegetables and fruit, was formed but recently to oppose further encroachment from the officials in the form of obnoxious imposts. It was unfriendly to the Government in origin and it is generally believed it will be of no help to it in the future. The recent municipal order to dissolve it has been expected for some time. The Mayor believes that the General Chamber of Commerce of Canton is sufficiently representative of the interests of local merchants. So far, the General Chamber has been very active in aiding with the present regime, while being powerless to oppose it.

MILITARY USURP FUNCTIONS OF JUDICIARY.

Now-a-days the people in Canton find it easier and cheaper to collect a debt through appeal for aid to the ever-ready militarists stationed in the city than by bringing suits before the judicial courts. A militarist would go with a body guard of six or more armed men with documents from his client and demand a settlement, loitering at the shop or residence of the debtor until the claim is satisfied and all tea money and other charges paid.

LITTLE WORK FOR THE HIGH COURT.

The Kwangtung High Court of Justice at Canton, supposed to have jurisdiction over all civil and criminal cases on appeal in the province has now to reduce its personnel and staff for lack of financial support from the Canton Government. For a long time this court has existed only on fees collected from the litigants and fines imposed. Since Dr. Sun Yat-sen has lost all but about 15 of the 93 districts in Kwangtung, and General Chen Chiung-ming has opened courts in territory he controls, the Kwangtung High Court now has but little to do. There are some 700 cases on its calendar awaiting trial still, but either one or both of the parties to the suit are residents of districts outside the present Canton regime and a call for a hearing is impossible.

STARVING PRISONERS.

Not only the court staffs but also the prisoners under the supervision of the judicial department of the Canton regime are suffering from the present financial stringency. Many a time the warders have been unable to raise funds themselves to feed their charges, and the rations accorded to the unfortunates had been most miserable. In the last six months several attempts at gaol breaking took place at the Canton District Court gaol. At present, the inmates of the Nanhai Prison are asking that they be permitted to engage in the "dare to die" corps of the Canton Army.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

Reports from Kwangtung the last few days lend little encouragement to Dr. Sun Yat-sen. General Shen Hung-yung of a Kwangsi mercenary army, who duped Dr. Sun early in 1923 and again early in 1924 by first offering him nominal support and then deserting him after getting the funds and armaments desired, has again allied himself with General Lu Yung-tung, at one time the foremost war lord in South China and a former superior officer of Shen in Nanking and Canton. They are reported of having received encouragement from General Wu Peifu of the Yangtze Valley Command to encroach upon Dr. Sun in Canton.

Reports from Dr. Sun's sources claim that his men are still in control of Hoiping, Yenping, and Loting, the three districts General Chen Chiung-ming's forces occupied for some weeks before being pushed back last month. In the East River regions of Kwangtung, General Chen Chiung-ming is still in command. His forces have regained control of Poko, a city which has exchanged hands more than 14 times in the last 12 months. On account of lack of food and ammunition supply from Dr. Sun Yat-sen's General Headquarters in Canton, many Hunanese mercenary troops were forced during the last month to surrender to General Lin Hu, a Chen's commander in Eastern Kwangtung.

BOXING AT SHANGHAI.

Johnny Hill made short work of Leonardo Garcia, in the main event before a large crowd, on the Carlton roof garden last week, striking the decisive blow in the second and gaining the verdict on a knock-out in the third round. Hill's weight at two o'clock on the day was 125 lbs. and Garcia two pounds more. The latter being one pound overweight, the lightweight title was not at stake. Bobby Favacho (125 lbs.) was awarded the decision on points over Iron Bux (155 lbs.) after eight rounds. Bux took a great deal of punishment, but he did little attacking. He entered the ring very much out of condition and was blowing by the second round, while Favacho, as cool as the proverbial cucumber but very bold, danced round him, piling up points by hitting him in the lower part of the face. Before this contest commenced it was announced that Nicky Boyle challenged the winner, a fight which should arouse a great deal of interest.—Shanghai Mercury.

THE SUMMER PALACE AT PEKING.

A REPLY TO RUMOURS AND SERIOUS CHARGES.

NO VIOLATION OF ABDICATION AGREEMENT.

[BY MR. R. F. JOHNSTON, ENGLISH TUTOR TO THE EMPEROR.]

The Chinese newspapers of July 29th, 1924, published a series of Five Questions addressed to Government by Mr. Li Hsieh-yang, a Member of the House of Representatives in Peking, on the subject of various rumours which have been circulating recently regarding innovations at the Summer Palace. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Li made certain charges of a very serious nature against the Manchu Emperor and also against myself. These charges were admittedly made on a basis of more rumour, yet it does not seem to have occurred to Mr. Li that he should first have ascertained whether the rumours were true before denouncing the Manchu Emperor and his English Tutor on the strength of them. No English translation of Mr. Li's questions, as far as I am aware, has yet appeared in the foreign Press, hence it is on the Chinese original that I base my own remarks. But even if foreign editors treat Mr. Li's questions with the contempt they deserve, the letters which I have received from foreign newspaper correspondents and others during the past few days show that the questions have not escaped the attention of foreigners, who can read Chinese. Moreover, it is evident that a good deal of misunderstanding exists in foreign circles regarding what is actually being done at the Summer Palace, and it seems desirable that this misunderstanding should be cleared up. For these reasons I have drawn up the following memorandum, which not only embodies the general purport of Mr. Li's questions and my own replies to them, but also contains a detailed account of present conditions at the Summer Palace and the steps which are now being taken to alter them.

ABDICATION AGREEMENT NOT VIOLATED.

Mr. Li prefaces his first question with a reference to newspaper reports that the Summer Palace is being converted into a commercial emporium, under the direction of the Manchu Emperor's English Tutor. Tenders are being received for the lease of land and premises, with a view to the establishment of various commercial enterprises, such as five foreign restaurants, five Chinese restaurants, two photographic studios, ten tea-houses, public baths, a recreation ground, and four residential hotels outside the walls. He declares that in dealing with the Summer Palace in the way described, the Manchu Emperor has violated the terms of the Abdication Agreement, which designated the Summer Palace as the Emperor's place of residence. He asks whether the Government sanctioned his action, and whether it authorised General Nieh Hsieh-fan to surrender control of the Summer Palace to the Imperial House.

The obvious answer to this question is that the Government did not sanction any violation of the terms of the Abdication Agreement and that no such violation has been perpetrated. Nor did the Government authorise General Nieh to surrender his control of the Summer Palace, because its administration was never in his hands and he had therefore nothing to surrender. The Summer Palace is part of the private property of the Manchu Imperial House and no attempt has ever been made by the Republican Government, or any of its responsible officers, to deny the right of the Imperial House to administer the property in any way it thinks fit.

COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENTS.

In his second question, Mr. Li asks whether the Government approves of the Manchu Emperor breaching the terms of the Abdication Agreement by turning the Summer Palace into a commercial emporium. I suggest, as a fitting answer, that as the Emperor has no intention of transforming the Palace into a commercial emporium, it is unnecessary to consider what the attitude of the Government would be in such a contingency. It may be added, however, that the Government could hardly legitimately interfere, if the Imperial family, besides using the Palace as a temporary or permanent place of residence, were to develop some of its commercial possibilities. That the Government has no objection in principle to the commercial development of Imperial properties is clear to anyone who is acquainted with the present condition of Hsiang Shan (the "Hunting Park") and Tang Shan, both of which properties have been leased by the Imperial House to persons who are or were high officials of the Government itself, and have been commercialised by those officials on a very considerable scale. So far as I am aware, neither Mr. Li nor anyone else has raised any objection to the erection of hotels and dwelling-houses by Republican officials in the leased properties, though on aesthetic grounds their projects would have received the ready support of all Chinese and foreigners who realise how terribly the natural beauty of those parks has been sacrificed to the interests of commercial exploitation.

[Mr. Johnston was formerly a cadet in the service of the Hongkong Government.]

NO MONARCHIC ASPIRATIONS.

In his third question, Mr. Li asks whether the Government is willing to acquiesce in a commercial development of the Summer Palace which by increasing the financial power of the Manchu Emperor may bring upon the country the calamity of a monarchic restoration.

Before I proceed to reply to this question, I cannot refrain from drawing attention to the base and cowardly insinuation that if the Manchu Emperor possessed the necessary financial power, he would, in defiance of the will of the people of China, attempt to restore the monarchy. I can only suppose that Mr. Li is judging the Manchu Emperor by the standard of his own nature, and is vividly conscious that if he himself were in the Manchu Emperor's place, and had gold enough, he would not hesitate to buy his way back to the throne.

But perhaps we should not pay Mr. Li the poor compliment of taking seriously his suggestion that an income derived from the commercial exploitation of the Summer Palace could provide the Manchu Emperor with the necessary financial basis for a movement aimed at the overthrow of the Chinese Republic. Mr. Li's faith in the stability of Republican institutions in China would be weak indeed if he honestly feared they could be endangered or overthrown through the instrumentality of a financial power based on the sale of tea, fish, lemonade and picture-postcards at the Summer Palace, or even on the profits of a dozen hotels and restaurants. In sober fact, there is just a hope that by carrying out various much-needed and long overdue reforms in the administration of the Palace estate, and by a reasonable development of existing sources of income (a development which will by no means ruin the Palace as a place of residence for an Emperor), those in charge of the property may with difficulty succeed in making it self-supporting. Even then it is to be feared that there will be little or no surplus left out of which to pay for the adequate upkeep of the buildings, many of which, through unavoidable neglect, are already beginning to show signs of decay.

I hope Mr. Li's anxiety (if he spoke seriously and not in jest) about the possibility of the surplus revenues of the Summer Palace being used to destroy the Republic will now be set at rest. His question is, however, accompanied by some comments which should not be allowed to pass unnoticed. He makes a charge (wholly uncalculated and out of place) against the Manchu Emperor of being in wrongful occupation of the Imperial Palace in Peking, and asks how long this state of things is going to be tolerated. He seems to imply that the Emperor is maintaining himself in those Palaces in defiance of the efforts of the Republican Government to turn him out. Here again it is difficult to believe that Mr. Li can be serious. Has he such a mean opinion of his Government's sense of public duty, or of its power and prestige, that he believes it capable of tamely acquiescing in an act of usurpation by a defenceless boy, who in spite of his empty title of Emperor is without financial, military or political resources, and whose person and liberty are wholly at that Government's disposal? How can the Manchu Emperor be said to be a defiant usurper of a "Forbidden City" from which he could be ejected at an hour's notice by a single police constable armed with a warrant from President or Cabinet?

NO SUMMER PALACE.

Mr. Li makes another quaint comment to the effect that if the Summer Palace is provided with popular attractions, the Chinese people will gradually forget the circumstances in which it was originally built, that it was erected out of naval funds, and therefore stands, and should always stand, as a memorial of one of the most ignominious episodes in modern Chinese history, her disastrous defeat thirty years ago, at the hands of Japan. Mr. Li is apparently one of those foolishly ignorant persons who believe that if naval funds had not been diverted to the construction of the Summer Palace, China's navy would have been strong enough to defeat that of Japan. China's naval and military weakness at the time of the China-Japan war was due to many causes, some of them dating from a period long anterior to the time of the late Empress Dowager. I am far from wishing to suggest that China's collapse was not partly, indeed very largely, due to the incapacity, corruption, ignorance and folly of the Court during the closing decades of Manchu rule; what I wish to emphasise is simply this, that the construction (or rather reconstruction) of the Summer Palace was only a minor and relatively unimportant cause of China's defeat. Had that Palace never been rebuilt, had the best possible use been made of all the funds at the disposal of the Naval Board, the war might

have lasted a few days or a few weeks longer, but the end would have been the same. In that case China to-day would have had nothing to show for her increased expenditure at that time. A larger number of her warships would now be rotting at the bottom of the sea, and there would have been no Summer Palace to delight the eyes and refresh the minds of countless Chinese and foreign visitors.

Mr. Li may have been indulging in somewhat elephantine pleasantries when he constructed his third question with its irrelevant addenda, but he can hardly plead a similar excuse for the terms of his fourth. This question embodies an extremely grave charge against myself. He has "heard" that I make a grossly improper use of my position as Tutor to the Manchu Emperor by encouraging him in various unlawful activities, and by inciting him to work for a restoration. Mr. Li asks whether anything of these unholy doings has come to the ears of the Government. Whatever the official answer to this question may be, I hope the Government will call upon Mr. Li to produce the evidence upon which he bases this scandalous and lying accusation. If the Government on its own initiative takes no steps in this direction, I trust His Britannic Majesty's Minister will request it to do so. If it were proved that I, a British subject, were or had been engaged in fomenting a political revolution in China, the lightest punishment that could befall me would be my immediate expulsion from Chinese soil; nor would the British Government think it necessary to delay action until it had received from the Chinese Foreign Office an official request for my deportation. On the other hand, if Mr. Li fails to produce any evidence that I have been guilty of so gross a misuse of my position and opportunities in the Forbidden City, I hope it is not improper to suggest that the Chinese Government should call upon him to offer me a public apology for his baseless insinuation or accusation. If he is, as a gentleman, he will, as a matter of course, offer that apology without waiting to be called upon to do so. He will also be most anxious, if he is a gentleman, to offer his deplorable apologies to the Manchu Emperor for suggesting that His Majesty is willing to employ as his Tutor a foreigner who seeks to involve him in dangerous political intrigues.

ANTI-BRITISH SENTIMENT.

I fear there is reason to believe that this question of Mr. Li's was deliberately framed with a view to stirring up anti-British sentiment in China, for he laboriously drags into it a reference to alleged British encroachments or usurpations in Tibet. Apparently my suspected attempts to foment a new Chinese revolution under the nominal leadership of the Manchu Emperor are connected in some mysterious way with deep-laid British schemes to reduce China to the same sort of vassalage to which British galleys are supposed already to have reduced Tibet. Mr. Li's wild statements about matters of which he evidently knows very little suggest to me the whimsical notion of a wriggling together like two Summer Palace fishes in a close-meshed net of British intrigue. I suppose Mr. Li regards me as a wicked instrument of a malevolent Government in the carrying out of sinister schemes whereby Peking and Lhasa are to be chained together and made to drag the chariot of British imperialism over a roadway strewn with the writhing bodies of Chinese and Tibetan "slaves." Anti-foreign agitators are at liberty to make what use they like of these pleasing pictures, which if handled by a skilled draughtsman, and judiciously displayed, might prove very effective in rousing the patriotic indignation of the ignorant masses of China against the horrors and manifold injustices of Western Imperialism.

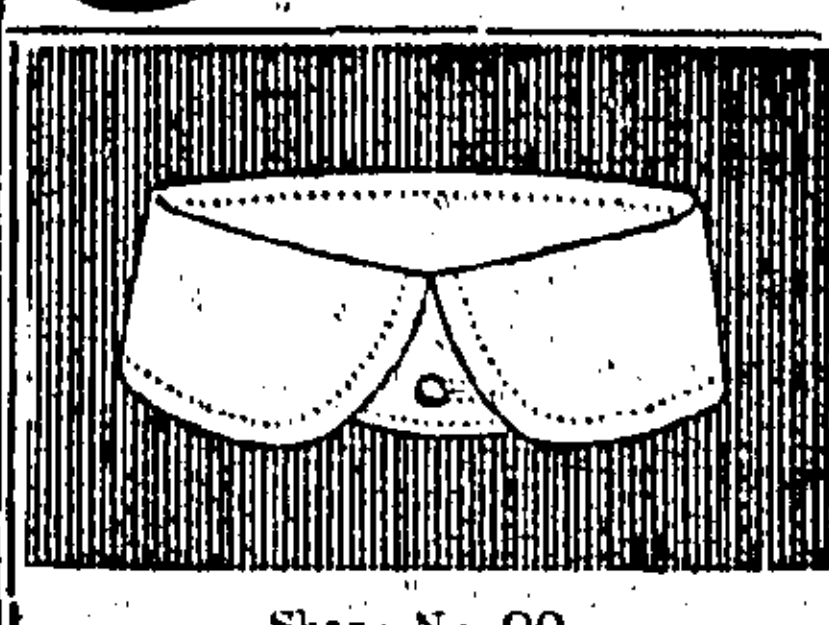
In his fifth and final question, Mr. Li wants to know whether the blame for the Emperor's alleged commercial exploitation of the Summer Palace should be borne by General Nieh Hsieh-fan or is accepted by the Government. "He declares that the Manchu Emperor has forfeited his right to the Summer Palace because the Abdication Agreement designated it as his ultimate place of residence and he has failed to make use of it as such."

Even if it were true that the Emperor intended to turn the Palace into a thriving centre of commerce and industry it is more than doubtful, as I have already pointed out, whether the Government would have the right to forbid him to do so. In any case, the Government could not honourably use this as a pretext for confiscating the place; the most it could legitimately do would be to inform the Imperial Household of its reasons for objecting to the proposed commercialising schemes and request it to devise other means of meeting the expenses of maintenance. One such means, obviously, by which these expenses might be met would be by inducing the Government to pay at least a small fraction of the millions of dollars which it now owes the Imperial House under that very Abdication Agreement of which Mr. Li has unexpectedly constituted himself so eager and zealous a champion.

The obvious answer, then, to Mr. Li's final question is that no blame whatsoever attaches either to the Government, or to General Nieh for what is now taking place at the Summer Palace, and that no wrong, injustice or breach of contract has been committed either by the Manchu Emperor himself or by those who are responsible under him for its administration.

(To be Continued.)

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THE MISSING \$200,000. THE CASHIER IN THE WITNESS BOX.

Mrs. Potter put off his balance.

Yesterday the case was continued in the Supreme Court in which the International Banking Corporation, of No. 9, Queen's Road Central, is suing the compradore of the Hongkong Branch of the Bank, in Ku Un, and his surety, Ngok Lau, for the recovery of \$200,000 with the costs of the case.

The Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C. (instructed by Messrs. Deacons), appears for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., and Mr. Campbell Prosser (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) represent the defendants.

His Lordship wishes to see a lakh of dollars.

Continuing his evidence, yesterday morning, Mr. Norris Lowell Hodgkins said that during the time he was cashier monies for clients were kept in the vault. In addition to the cash on hand, there was stored in the vaults bullion which was generally sold on forward contracts and for which the compradore received a commission.

Asked as to the size of a lakh bundle, witness said that such a bundle of \$300 bills would be about half as big again as the Court Bill.

Mr. Potter: We went round to the bank the other day and saw a million and a half in one drawer.

His Lordship: I don't want to see all that, but I should like to see a lakh.

Mr. Potter: Yes, my Lord; it quite put me off my balance!

THE DISCOVERY OF THE LOSS.

Coming to the actual discovery of the loss witness said that in accordance with a mental note made on the night previous to the discovery, he went with Mak to the vault and counted the monies in the safe. The result of the count was that a shortage of two lakhs of dollars was discovered.

Mr. Alabaster: Did you say anything to Mak?

Witness: I did. I believe my exact words were: "You see what has happened?" Whether he made any reply or not I cannot say, but I went over the cash again and showed Mak there were two lakhs short.

Witness went on to say that other members of the foreign staff came down to the vault and the amount was checked again. It was checked by Mr. Church, and later by Mr. Brockman. This made four checks and each check confirmed the shortage. Mr. Courtney, the acting manager, was sent for and he satisfied himself that there was a shortage. The compradore had left the bank at the time the discovery was made. He was recalled by telephone. Mak was the only compradore's representative present when the discovery was made, but there were other Chinese in the bank at the time.

At the request of Mr. Potter, Mr. James Garraway, expert locksmith, was recalled at this stage. He said that it was very unusual to get a key made from a wax impression to fit a lock the first time it was used.

Mr. Hodgkins was closely cross-examined by Mr. Campbell Prosser as to the system of keeping accounts in the bank. He said he did not agree that the book showing "Cash in Vault" was the basis of all the accounts kept by the Bank. It was a small book kept for the purpose of convenience only. "Cash in Vault" was not considered a separate item, but merely a part of the bank balance.

Asked if he regarded the "little black book" showing figures of the cash in vault as a book of value, witness said he regarded it not as a bank book of value, but as a piece of waste paper with a memorandum on it.

In reply to further questions, witness said he was not satisfied that all the money he received and initialled as having been received went into the vault. He explained that his initial to the rough balance was to show that the balance agreed, and secondly that he had checked the money and thirdly that he had found it correct.

Witness, replying to a fourth question as to whether his initial meant that he had seen that the money was handed over, said he was not prepared to answer the question as it was a matter affecting the compradore agreement.

Mr. Prosser: You are satisfied, you say, that you counted the money each night during the material period and found it correct, but you say you are not satisfied that it went into the vault?—No.

No one has ever put the money into the vault except yourself?—That's true.

And the \$500 bills always go into the left-hand drawer?—Customarily they do, but sometimes we have large numbers of the smaller denominations, and I would put some of them into the left-hand drawer.

But this did not happen between September 19th and 25th?—No.

Each side of a \$500 bill is marked in large figures?—Yes.

And when you are putting notes into the safe you, being careful, always count them to see that they are all right?—Yes.

And, of course, you immediately close the drawers?—Yes.

DENOMINATION OF THE STOLEN NOTES.

Can you ever remember not having checked the notes as you put them in?—No.

What was the denomination of the notes stolen?—We think they must have been two bundles of a lakh each.

In view of your checking them, it is a practical impossibility for you to have ever put in two lakhs short?—It would seem so, unless a person forgot how much he put in.

In reply to further questions, witness said that when he discovered the loss there were two bundles of new notes in the left-hand drawer, of \$1,000 each. He imagined that he put them there to keep them, as they were new notes. His only explanation of not having put three other bundles of new notes back was that they might take up too much room. He did not check the money on September 27th because he did not think there really was any shortage. He agreed that he only checked the money in the vault once a month after Mr. Courtney had first checked it.

THE THEFT AT KINGSCLEERE.

Describing the theft of his clothing at Kingscleere early in 1922, witness said he went to bed about 1 a.m. and woke up at 7 a.m. There were three people (including witness) sleeping in the same room. One of witness' friends noticed that his trousers were missing. His keys were on the window ledge but not one of the three were able to state whether the keys had been taken out of the room. He reported the affair to the bank officials the same morning, but he could not say if the compradore was informed of the loss.

Mr. Campbell Prosser: I put it to you that, anybody who went so far as to get impressions of all the keys, which means that that person has to be working in collusion with the compradore's representative, is going to wait until there is a considerable amount of money on the vault?

His Lordship: You mean he is going to wait for a big haul?

Witness: If he had all the keys, including the compradore's and knew how much there was in the vault, it would seem reasonable that he would wait for a large amount.

His Lordship: Has the Bank any trace of these notes? Either by number or denomination?

Mr. Campbell Prosser: No, that is not known. They cannot trace the missing notes in that way.

Mr. Allen Clark Brockman said that on September 25th he had occasion to go back to the bank at 3.30 p.m. In view of what he was told he went to the vault and checked the monies there and found a shortage of \$200,000.

At this stage the Court adjourned in order to proceed to the International Banking Corporation Building in Hongkong for the purpose of inspecting the vault, his Lordship, jokingly enquiring amidst laughter as to who would lead the procession down to the vault?

The hearing of the case is to be resumed on Monday next.

THE SHAMEEN STRIKE. A REPLY TO SUPPORTERS OF THE STRIKE.

[Communicated.]

It is observed that the Hongkong papers freely copy the *Canton Gazette*. As this paper is not a free agent and is in the hands of certain Chinese biased against what has been accepted freely as a fair settlement, it is necessary to analyse the statements in the first two columns of the issue of August 25th. In passing, it must be mentioned that great indignation amongst foreigners has been aroused at the deliberate attempts made in earlier issues to force a point of view on the general public which is not in accordance with the facts. The facts are well known and ample evidence is in hand to give these to the world. The writer however refrains from a lengthy criticism of previous issues. Photographs of the strikers' terms, the Council's reply and the strikers' refusal taken from the original documents are all ready for publication, should the public interest demand it.

The following points are published as a challenge to the *Canton Gazette*:

(1) The Strikers' Mediators were perfectly aware from the first that the public servants as a whole were not to be reinstated, and said they were given to understand that this point would not be raised. When raised a concession was made as regards public servants other than police immediately before the final meeting.

(2) The Strike Leaders themselves agreed that servants who misbehaved on leaving their employment were not entitled to reinstatement, and it is an absurd and dangerous precedent for the public to be the judge of whether a body such as the police have behaved or misbehaved. If a concrete instance is needed, the police have been supplied with a booklet, as stated by the *Canton Gazette*, in which it is clearly stated that the pass to be presented to them by Chinese leaving Shameen after the gates are closed is the police permit. The Strike Delegates in their own arguments elicited the fact that the Police had been in the habit of allowing Chinese to leave Shameen after the gates were closed merely by presentation of a chit from the employer not chopped by Police Authority.

The *Gazette* ingeniously utters a disingenuous indictment against the Southern Chinese race. People in foreign countries say that, and residents of over 20 years' experience have the memory that, a Chinaman's word as good as his bond.

In commercial circles there has been in the last 20 years a gradually growing necessity for commercial contracts enforceable at law, and the modern merchant in South China will say that the old adage applies no more. The police, some of whom have 17 to 20 years' service, were engaged in the days when the more engagement as police was a satisfactory and honourable compact, and now the modern newspaper jeers at the foreigner for not having suddenly subjected his old-time servant to a contract which impugned their honesty of purpose. It is not necessary for the public to study the modern trend of young China; it is a phase which is forcing itself on their notice. The No. 1 who has been dragged by his friends into this despicable argument is an old and highly-respected servant of 26 years' service, paid at a rate which would make, if it has not made, the Chinese Public Services gasp. The paragraphs which dragged this wretched man through the dust, clearly accusing him of betraying the trust of 26 years, is of a nature which could only be described in Esperanto.

The Council is accused of ignoring the existence of the police from year end to year end. In 1923 policemen who were receiving \$17 and \$18 Hongkong currency, asked for a rise of pay owing to the high cost of living. The Council took so little notice of this that they immediately voted them a minimum of \$2 Hongkong currency a month extra allowance. It cannot be conceived that the police themselves could be as ungrateful as the *Canton Gazette* pictures them.

The paragraph headed "When the Strike was called" will, to anybody with a sense of humour, read as a laughable effort. We quote "There was no disorder or trouble anywhere in the Concession, as the other Chinese employees had practically all left."

The facts in the next paragraph insinuating that the police were given a sort of leave of absence are not as stated. The matter was reported to the Chairman of the British Council that the police wished to leave, and he gave instructions that if they so wished he would not detain them, but they should be

(Continued on next column.)

UNCLAIMED AMMUNITION. MAGISTRATE MAKES ORDER FOR CONFISCATION.

On the application of Inspector Moody at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, Mr. E. W. Hamilton made a confiscation order in respect of 1,100 rounds of Browning automatic ammunition and 1,080 rounds of Mauser pistol ammunition, which were seized on the s.s. *Kitano Maru* on July 12th.

Det. Sergt. Kirby said that at 1.30 a.m. on that date, he went aboard the *Kitano Maru*, and found under the steering gear a bag containing the ammunition. The owner could not be found, and the ammunition was still unclaimed. The vessel was bound for Shanghai.

THEFT FROM H.M. DOCKYARD.

GAOL FOR COOLIE WHO STOLE SOLDIER.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, Chan Yin, a coolie, was charged with the larceny of two pieces of tin solder from the Torpedo Depot at H.M. Naval Dockyard, Kowloon.

Chief Engine Room Artificer E. W. Spry, in charge of the Torpedo Depot, said that the solder had been taken from the copper-smith's shop. Quite a lot of it had disappeared within the last six months. It was very valuable, the price being estimated at 2/- per lb.

The Magistrate (Mr. Hamilton) passed sentence of three weeks' hard labour.

A COOLIE OARSMAN. GOES TO GAOL FOR STEALING COAL.

Sentence of six weeks' hard labour was passed by Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, on Chan Yun, a young unemployed coolie, for the theft of 360 lbs. of coal.

Sergt. Terry said that the coal was the property of the Sam Hing Coal Co. The accused was seen rowing away with it in a boat which had been obtained for the purpose.

marched to the Bridge Head in a body: this was to show that they joined the strike movement as a body, and not as individuals. The *Gazette* might ask the French Police as to what was said to them. The No. 1 of the British Police had for years been accommodated in the Police Station with his wife and family. He was promised protection—a protection which is still being used in the City against their own countrymen by many Chinese—if he remained. He sent his wife and family into the City, and stayed for one day. His wife, it appears, then returned and informed him that the strikers had said that if he did not come out they would send her back to him minus one arm the first day, and minus a second arm the second day. They called him by name across the creek, and he left. The writer puts his blue pencil through the last four lines of the paragraph.

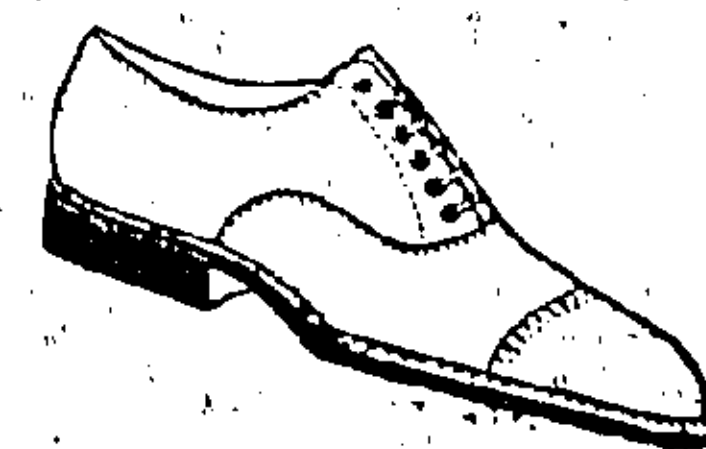
[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

OFFICIALS' WIVES AIDING STRIKERS.

Mrs. Liao Chung-hoi, wife of the Civil Governor of Kwangtung, and Mrs. Ma Chiu Chun, wife of the Director-General of the Kwangtung Arsenal at Sheksheng, are lending aid to the Chinese strikers of Shameen. On the evening of August 27th at Hoichu Theatre, Mrs. Liao and Mrs. Ma addressed a large gathering of Chinese labourers. Mrs. Ma has also been helping the strike movement by soliciting funds for the committee in charge of the strike. It is reported that the public is responding well to the request for funds. The daily receipts of the committee amount to more than \$1,000 a day, while the expenditure is only about \$400 daily. The committee is giving out reports that several Members of Parliament at Peking and some Cantonese organizations of Shanghai are supporting the strike movement and have assured those in Canton of their assistance, should circumstances demand.

The more responsible Cantonese are not supporting the strike, according to information from reliable sources. Canton rice dealers are much disgusted over the refusal of the strike committee to facilitate the unloading of rice and other food stuffs from foreign godowns, notwithstanding the clear understanding that these supplies are for the local market and are much needed to meet the demands of the flood sufferers inland whose crops have been destroyed.

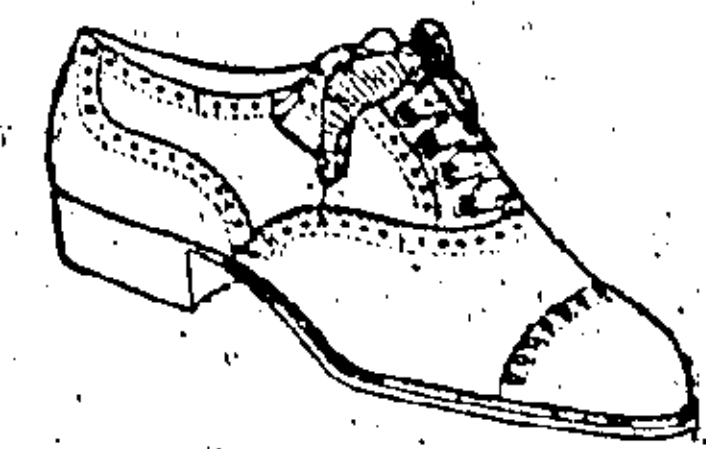
REVELATION IN PRICES OF QUALITY SHOES.



"AROLA"

SMART WILLOW CALF SHOE
OXFORD PATTERN. MEDIUM
TOE.

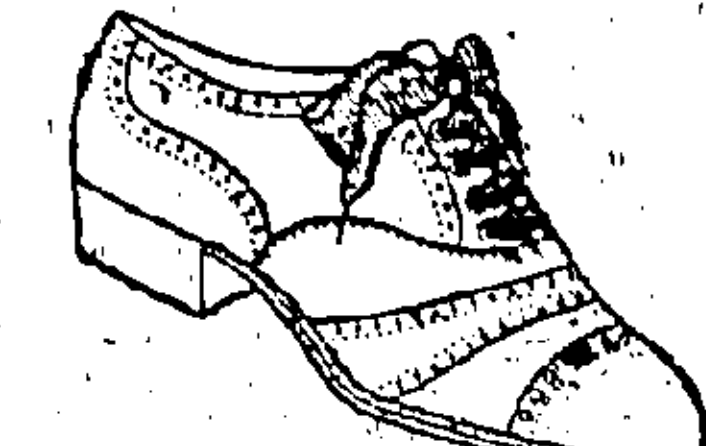
16.50



"AROLA"

HIGH QUALITY SHOE. WHITE
NUBUCK. SEMI BROGUE.

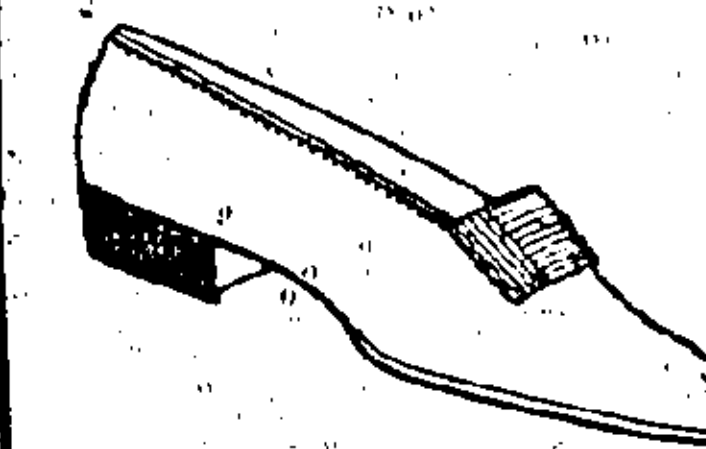
22.50



"AROLA"

BEST QUALITY—WHITE
NUBUCK. BROWN WILLOW CALF
STRAPPINGS.

20.00



"AROLA"

HIGH GRADE PATENT PUMP
SHOE. FOR DANCE WEAR.
WILL NOT CRACK.

14.50

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

HOUBIGANT'S QUELQUES FLEURS PERFUME AND CREME EN BEAUTE.

We have Just Received a Fresh Supply of the above—
place Your Order Early to avoid disappointment.

THE CHINA DISPENSARY

82, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

COLUMBIA NEW-PROCESS RECORDS "SONGS OF THE FLEET"

HAROLD WILLIAMS AND QUARTETTE.

No. 1—SAILING AT DAWN

No. 2—SONG OF SOUTHERN WESTER

No. 3—THE MIDDLE WATCH

Parts 1-2

No. 4—THE LITTLE ADMIRAL

No. 5—FAREWELL

ANDERSON'S.

Powell
12, Des Vaux Road, C.

JUST RECEIVED.

NEW SEASON'S
VELVETEENS

PAISLEY DESIGNS

AND
SELF COLOURS

PLAIN AND CORDED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PEAK CHURCH.

EVENING SERVICE is being held in the Peak Church on the **SUNDAYS** in August, at 6.30 p.m., conducted by the following—August 10th, Rev. C. R. LINDSAY; 17th, Rev. Dr. J. P. MACKESS; 24th, Rev. R. J. NORTHCOTE, C.F.; 31st, Rev. E. CORRIE, M.V.C.

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From UNITED KINGDOM AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"PEMBROKESHIRE" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 12th August, 1924, at Noon, will be subject to Rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, on 11th August, 1924, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer including those for Cargo short delivered must be presented on the Special Form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents, Hongkong, 26th August, 1924. [1124]

S.S. "AZAY LE RIDEAU."

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE, S.S., etc., are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Tobacco and Khat are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong-Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 10th instant, at Noon, will be subject to Rent and Landing Charges. All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 17th instant, or they will not be recognized. All damaged Packages will be examined on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas. No Fire Insurance has been effected. R. RODENFUSER, Agent, Hongkong, 7th August, 1924. [1125]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER

"K A L Y A N"

ARRIVED HONGKONG ON 7th AUGUST, 1924.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed. Optional Goods will be landed here unless Instructions have been given to the contrary Six hours before Arrival of the Steamer. Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to Rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m., on Mondays and Thursdays. All Claims must be presented within Ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 7th August, 1924. [1126]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

ELLERMAN LINE.

From UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

THE Steamship

"CITY OF DUBLIN" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after 13th August, 1924, will be subject to Rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 30th August, 1924, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period of one week. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents, Hongkong, August 26th, 1924. [1122]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Club will be held in the Board Room of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on THURSDAY, AUGUST 27th, 1924, at 5.30 p.m. for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on 22nd July, 1924.

C. B. BROWN, Secretary.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

A SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Club will be held in the Board Room of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on THURSDAY, 14th AUGUST, 1924, immediately at the conclusion of the First Extraordinary General Meeting.

This Meeting is called on the following Requisition—

To THE STWARDS of the Hongkong Jockey Club, Hongkong.

In accordance with Rule 52, WE, the undersigned Voting Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club, request you to convene two Extraordinary General Meetings of the Club for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, passing (in accordance with Article 53) as a Special Resolution, the following Resolution:—

That the first and second paragraphs of Rule 39 be struck out, and in their stead the following new paragraph substituted:—

"The Entrance Fee for all newly elected Ordinary Members, as well as for Naval and Military Officers on the Active List, shall be \$10 and the Annual Subscription \$10."

T. E. PEARCE, A. H. BARLOW, H. B. L. DOWLING, F. G. WALKER, W. E. L. SIMMONS, T. W. DAVIS, A. H. PETERS, L. J. DAVEN, M. T. JOHNSON, A. NISIM, F. H. KNEW, W. LOGAN, J. D. HUMPHREYS, G. H. GIBSON, L. W. BIRD, D. E. CLARK, G. A. HARRIMAN, E. S. ARKHAM, D. M. ROSS, L. G. BIRD, W. T. STANTON.

By Order, C. B. BROWN, Secretary.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND has been Declared in respect of the Financial Year ending on the 31st December, 1924, and will be Payable on MONDAY, the 18th AUGUST, 1924, at SIXTY (60) Cents per Share on the OLD SHARES, and on FIFTY (50) Cents per Share on the NEW SHARES (1924 ISSUE) UPON WHICH \$ PER SHARE WAS PAID UP ON THE 31st MARCH, 1924.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 16th August, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, PERCY H. SUCKLING, Secretary.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

SILVER LOAN 1924.

ISSUE OF DEBENTURES FOR SHANGHAI TARIFF CIL, 1,250,000.

THE SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL hereby invites Applications for Debentures in the Silver Loan of 1924.

RATE OF INTEREST—6 per cent per annum, Payable on June 30th and December 31st in Each Year.

PRICE OF ISSUE—Shall be 97½ per cent. **REDEMPTION** on December 31st, 1924, at par, under the operation of a Sinking Fund. The Debentures may, however, be Redeemed by the Council in whole or in part on DECEMBER 31st, 1924, or on any Subsequent Date, subject to the Council giving Six Calendar Months' Notice in the Municipal Gazette and Public Press of Shanghai. In the event of Partial Redemption of the Loan, the Numbers of Debentures to be Redeemed will be decided by Drawing.

SCRIP will be issued in Denominations of Shai. Tls. 5,000, Shai. Tls. 1,000, Shai. Tls. 500 and Shai. Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of Applicants.

APPLICATION FORMS can be obtained from the LOCAL OFFICE of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION or from the TREASURER and CONTROLLER, SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, Administration Building, Shanghai, to whom all Enquiries should be addressed. [1053]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

TICKETS will be issued for ROUND TRIPS during the Months of JULY to SEPTEMBER, from HONGKONG to POOCHOW (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return, Calling at Swatow and Axi on both the Upward and Downward Voyages, by the Company's New, Fast, Well-appointed Steamer "HAI-NING" at the Reduced Rate of \$80, for the Round Voyage, including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

These Special Tickets will be available for Return ONLY by this Steamer, either by the Voyage for which it is issued or by her following Sailing from Poohow. Duration of Stay at Poohow—45 hours. The Trip occupies 8 to 9 days and the Steamer will leave Hongkong from the Company's Wharf at 5 p.m., Arriving at Daylight on her Return (Weather permitting). The Company's Steam Launch will convey passengers from Poohow Anchorage to Poohow City, if required. For further Particulars and Dates of Sailing, Apply to DOUGLAS LAFFRAIK & Co., General Managers, Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 17th June, 1924. [1008]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED our Offices to BANK OF CANTON BUILDING (2nd Floor), GEO. P. & H. A. LAMBERT, Stock & Share Brokers, 4th August, 1924. [1107]

THE HOME INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.

WE HAVE THIS DAY been Appointed AGENTS for the above Company, and are prepared to underwrite Fire Risks at Current Rates. THE UNION TRADING CO., LTD., Prince's Building. [1118]

HONGKONG TRAMWAYS, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Seventy-five Cents Per Share has been Declared and will be PAYABLE ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, the 27th AUGUST, when Dividend Warrants may be obtained upon Application at the Office of the Company. The SHARE REGISTERS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 27th AUGUST, to TUESDAY, 19th AUGUST, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, W. E. ROBERTS, Secretary.

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND has been Declared in respect of the Financial Year ending on the 31st December, 1924, and will be Paid on FRIDAY, the 29th AUGUST, 1924, at Forty Cents (\$40) per Share on the Old Shares (Fully Paid), Thirty-three Cents (\$33) per Share on Bonus Shares (Fully Paid) Nos. 171,000 to 200,000, and Six Cents (\$6) per Share on the New Shares (1924 Issue) upon which \$2.50 per Share was paid up on the 15th March, 1924.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th to 29th AUGUST, 1924 (both days inclusive).

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND has been Declared in respect of the Financial Year ending on the 31st December, 1924, and will be Paid on FRIDAY, the 29th AUGUST, 1924, at Forty Cents (\$40) per Share on the Old Shares (Fully Paid), Thirty-three Cents (\$33) per Share on Bonus Shares (Fully Paid) Nos. 60,001 to 150,000, and One Cent (\$0.01) per Share on the New Shares (1924 Issue) upon which \$1.00 per Share was paid up on the 15th May, 1924.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th to 29th AUGUST, 1924 (both days inclusive).

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1924. [1104]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON TAXICAB CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF CALL.

ISSUE OF 40,000 SHARES OF THE NOMINAL VALUE OF \$10 EACH. (\$5 Paid Up.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 3rd CALL of \$2.50 Per Share on Each of the 40,000 Shares allotted on the 19th day of May, 1923, has been made by the Company, and that each Call will be Payable to the Company's Bankers, The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Hongkong, on or before the 15th day of AUGUST, 1924.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to 14th August, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. H. ROWE, Managing Director.

Dated this 19th day of July, 1924. [1045]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

THE Certificate No. 1291 for One Silver Share No. 127 now converted into Five Gold Shares in this Society standing in the Name of DIKRAN MOURADIAN has been Declared LOST, and if at the Expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the above Document be not forthcoming the said Certificate will be deemed Cancelled and of No Effect, and a Certificate for the Five Gold Shares will be issued in its stead by the Society.

PAUL LAUDER, General Manager.

Hongkong, July 12th, 1924. [1019]

TO-DAY till FRIDAY, at 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15.

WALLACE REID

and

ELSIE FERGUSON

in

FOREVER

A Story of all you've ever dreamed a great love should be!

A Paramount Special.

THE CORONET.

INTIMATIONS

WATSON'S AERATED WATERS

ARE PREPARED FROM REAL FRUIT ESSENCES.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.

LEMONADE—Has the real essence obtained from Lemons grown in Southern Italy.

RASPBERRYADE—Is prepared with the juice of raspberries grown in England and Tasmania.

FORMAZONE—THE NON-ALCOHOLIC CHAMPAGNE. It possesses the characteristic stimulating and refreshing qualities of Champagne and has a delicious flavour.

STONE GINGER BEER—The only genuine Stone Ginger Beer in the East. Prepared by a special process of fermentation which gives it the distinctive flavour which is so pleasing to the palate.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

Aerated Water Manufacturers.

Established 1841.

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road.

London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 27th, 1924.

"STILL GLOOMY."

According to a Chinese news agency in Peking "the political situation is still gloomy." It is, indeed, a very long time since it was possible to describe it otherwise. The special application of the remark now is apparently to the prospect of securing the ratification by Parliament of the President's nomination of Dr. W. W. Yen as Prime Minister. There are no rivals in the field that we are aware of for the post, and Dr. Yen personally would seem to be as generally acceptable as anybody who could be named for it. Yet his appointment has been held up for fully two months, because it has not been possible yet to assure in Parliament that the nomination will be supported by the necessary number of votes. Members need to be bribed in some form or other. There is no news that this is being done by hard cash in the same blatant way that the necessary number of votes was secured for the approval of Tsao Kuo's election to the Presidency when votes were said to have been bought in several cases for as much as \$5,000 each. What is demanded of the aspirant for the Premiership is, apparently, that he shall promise posts in the Cabinet for nominees of this or that political party, and pledge himself to particular policies so that he goes into office practically bound hand and foot. One of the latest reports says it is estimated that there are now upwards of three hundred members favourable to Dr. Yen's appointment, "but they will not definitely commit themselves unconditionally." Their main conditions appear to be that Dr. Yen shall guarantee the immediate payment of the arrears of salaries of members, and also that he will not yield to

the French demand for the payment of the French portion of the Boxer Indemnity in terms of gold. From the statement that the "political situation is, therefore, still gloomy," we assume that Dr. Yen does not feel that he will be in a position to guarantee either of these things, and so Dr. WALLATON Koo seems destined to be saddled with the dual posts of Acting Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs indefinitely, evidently much against his wish. Some time or other, we suppose, the House will endorse the President's nomination. The Government of China stands sorely in need of men of Dr. Yen's knowledge and experience. As we remarked when the nomination was made some weeks ago there are very few men in China better qualified than Dr. Yen to discuss the one problem of fundamental importance in China—the subject of financial reform. As Chairman of the Commission for the Readjustment of the country's Finance he has made an exhaustive study of the problem. The Commission has produced a very illuminating and valuable report and it becomes the obvious duty of the Government to do what it can to make the "readjustments" which the Commission shows to be urgently necessary. What prospect there is of the advice of the Commission being acted upon, even with Dr. Yen as Head of the Cabinet, it is hard to imagine, but there would, at least, be a greater chance of the problem receiving the serious consideration by the Cabinet that it urgently demands. If only for that reason the appointment of Dr. Yen should be welcomed by all who place the interests of the State above all other and meaner considerations.

One British case of enteric fever was notified to the Medical Officer of Health on the 26th inst.

Mr. M. J. Cox, formerly Reuter's agent in Hongkong, has been admitted to membership of the Hongkong Stock Exchange.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending July 26th amounted to 87,295 tons, and the sales to 78,990 tons.

The s.s. *Yue Ying Wa*, is reported to have gone aground in the Hainan Straits, but to have been refloated after four hours, with no damage done.

A report has been made to the police that a theft occurred in the fore-castle of the steamer *Mamun*, lying alongside Holt's wharf, on Wednesday. Jewellery and clothing of the value of \$82 were taken.

On being fined \$3 at the Central Magistracy yesterday, an aged Chinese woman attempted to cut her throat with a fruit-knife which she had kept concealed. She only made an insignificant cut, however, and was removed from the Court. She subsequently paid the fine.

Two taxi accidents are reported to have occurred on Wednesday. Early in the day a Chinese coolie was knocked down by taxi No. 917, and his left leg was injured. The same evening a 12-year old girl was slightly injured, by being knocked down by a taxi in Des Voeux Road Central.

Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday, allowed the Police to withdraw a charge against two gas-fitters of wounding a Chinese constable. An earlier hearing, a police officer had stated that the constable appeared to have been asking for "squeeze." It is expected that he will be dealt with departmentally.

At the Marine Court, yesterday, before Lieut. Comdr. G. F. Hole, R.N., three coxswains of motor-boats were fined for offences against the Harbour Regulations. The master of the motor-boat *Sing Fook*, was fined \$7 or 14 days for being under way without a certificated engineer on board. For failing to observe the rule of the road the coxswain of the steam-launch *Tung On* was fined \$10 or three weeks' hard labour. The coxswain of the P. & O. motor-boat *Jau Tau* was fined a similar amount for a similar offence.

U.S. CONSULATE-GENERAL. HONGKONG.

MR. W. HOLT GALE APPOINTED TO AMSTERDAM.

We are informed by the American Consulate-General that, Consul-General William Holt Gale has been assigned as Consul-General for the United States of America to the Netherlands at Amsterdam.

Mr. Gale has been American Consul-General in Hongkong since November, 1920. He was born in New York in the year 1864 and after studying Yale and later at the George Washington University, he served through the Spanish-American War in the 7th New York Volunteers and was Assistant Secretary at Port Rico from 1902 to 1904. Mr. Gale was Consul at Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic from 1906 to 1907; and from 1907 to 1910 he was Consul at Malta. From 1910 to 1924 he was Consul-General at Athens. In 1915 he was to Colon, Panama, as Consul and shortly afterwards went to Munich, Germany, as Consul-General. Prior to coming to Hongkong in 1920 he was Consul-General at Copenhagen.

WIFE MURDER CHARGE.

WITNESS' TALE OF A STORMY DINNER PARTY.

Chan Din, an Indian chauffeur, lately in the employ of Mr. John Arnold, again appeared on remand before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy, yesterday afternoon, charged with the murder of his wife, Cennah, on May 27th.

Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg, Acting Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. Fitzroy (instructed by Messrs. Lee and Russ) appeared for the defence.

At the outset of the proceedings, Lai Fan, a shop assistant, who had previously given evidence, was recalled. He stated, in answer to Mr. Hazlerigg, that he had consulted the entries in his sales-book from May 25th to May 27th inclusive. During that period he sold only one chopper of the type of the instrument produced in Court.

Mr. Fitzroy: Have you any other assistants in your shop?—Yes. Four.

Is it possible for them to have sold one of these choppers during that period without an entry being made?—Yes. An entry might be omitted through forgetfulness.

In answer to the Magistrate, the witness said that the sales-book was made up by the accountant from the returns handed in by the foks.

Evidence having been given by Sun See, No. 1 boy at Rock Hill, Mr. Arnold's house at Pokfulam, and Inspector Shaften, Sandhi Khan went into the witness box.

He said he was a motor-driver, and had been employed by Mr. Arnold since May 27th. Witness had a clansman named Issa Khan, who had known the prisoner for a long time. Before the crime, the prisoner used to go with witness to Issa Khan's house nearly every day. Witness went on to describe a dinner party at that house on the evening of May 19th or 20th. Prisoner got drunk and called out abuse through a thin partition to his wife who was in the next room. Issa Khan advised him not to be foolish, but to take his wife home. Prisoner and his wife, accompanied by the witness and Issa Khan, went down to the street, where prisoner began to direct his abuse against the witness, who said "Don't talk like that. You are drunk."

Prisoner then blew a police whistle, and a Chinese constable appeared, to whom prisoner said that he wanted to charge Issa Khan with seducing his wife. Finally the party went to No. 7 Police Station, followed by prisoner's wife and Issa Khan's wife. There the prisoner also made an accusation against the witness with regard to his wife. The Inspector told them all to go away.

The hearing was again adjourned until this afternoon.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The Manila Observatory yesterday morning issued the following:—

Typhoon in about 118deg. Long. E. and 25deg. Lat. N., moving W.

Typhoon in about 128deg. Long. E. and 32deg. Lat. N., moving N.N.W.

Cyclone or typhoon E. of southern Formosa, filling up.

BRITISH CABINET CRISIS.

RESULT OF ANGLO-SOVIET SETTLEMENT.

LIBERALS AND CONSERVATIVES UNITE AGAINST LABOUR.

GOVERNMENT MAY RESIGN.

SPIRITED DEBATE IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The terms of the Anglo-Soviet settlement, as outlined by Mr. Ponsonby in the House of Commons, met with such determined disapproval of a joint Opposition comprising the Liberal and Conservative members, that Parliament was compelled to sit yesterday to consider the problem.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald strongly pleaded for the House to accept the two Treaties and to sanction their signature.

If the Government is defeated on this question it is probable that it will resign.

According to a late message, however, immediate danger in regard to the downfall of the Labour Ministry was relieved by the Liberals agreeing to an adjournment for a discussion on the matter.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LATEST CABLES.

A MOMENTOUS DEBATE.

ABORTIVE DRAFT TREATY MUST BE PUBLISHED.

LONDON, August 27th. Parliament, which should have adjourned yesterday, was forced to meet to-day in consequence of vigorous Conservative and Liberal opposition to the Russian treaty yesterday.

The Government will probably resign if defeated as a result of the debate on the Russian Treaty to-day.

At the outset of the debate to-day the Opposition secured the ruling of the Speaker that the abortive draft treaty upon which the Russian negotiations broke down must be published.

Sir R. Horne evoked angry Ministerial cries and Opposition cheers by urging that the agreed draft treaty should not be signed till Parliament reassembled.

Mr. MacDonald said he wished to sign the Treaty to-day.

PREMIER'S PLEA.

Mr. MacDonald, emphasised that the signature of the Treaty did not involve the sanction of the Commons. The Government pledged themselves to place the Treaties and lay them before Parliament for acceptance or rejection. The Government was anxious that not a clause, provision or line of the Treaties should be operative until the House had sanctioned them. The House in fairness ought to allow the Agreement to be signed; otherwise an extraordinary intolerable precedent would be established. He could not assent to this. The Opposition was unable to point to a single thing that could come into operation as a result of the mere signature.

LIBERALS CONFER.

The whole of the Liberal front bench, including Mr. Lloyd George, left the House, presumably to consult together regarding their attitude.

Mr. MacDonald, after pointing out that the House had to accept or reject the Lausanne Treaty as it stood, gave a pledge that the Government would not follow the Lausanne precedent and would not insert a clause, that every word, line and provision in the present treaty must be accepted *en bloc* or rejected altogether. The House could amend, consider, pass or reject what had been done.

He particularly urged the Conservatives not rashly, on the last day of the session, to set a precedent for negotiations.

LABOUR REJOINDER.

Mr. Morel said the whole of the Labourites enthusiastically supported Mr. MacDonald in refusing to be placed in a position of inferiority in the negotiations compared to his predecessors, and characterised Mr. Lloyd George's attitude in attacking the Treaty and pretending to sympathise with the Russian people as revolting.

OPTIMISTIC VIEW OF SETTLEMENT.

Mr. Ponsonby paid a tribute to Mr. Rakovsky's intense wish to reach a settlement. He declared that the Government had not attempted to reach a settlement in figures, but to establish the machinery with a view to reaching the necessary settlement. He declared that the settlement, at the instance of the Governments international policy to avoid an acrimonious discussion of petty points, and to seek a settlement on broad lines based on conciliation and co-operation, would convince the European peoples that Governments at last were using their power to establish peace and brotherhood.

IRONICAL COMMENTS IN COMMONS.

The speeches in the course of the Russian debate were mostly ironical.

Mr. Ronald MacNeill congratulated Mr. Ponsonby that four months' onerous negotiations had resulted in the information that the Soviets and bondholders had agreed to negotiate. He said that the whole thing was an utter farce, and that the promise to guarantee a loan was a scandal.

Mr. Lloyd George complained of lack of information. He twitted Mr. Ponsonby with going to sign to-morrow something of which he had not the ghost of an idea to-night. He asked how much were we going to write down of debts, and what was the extent of the proposed loan. He declared that the Liberals would oppose the proposal to guarantee a loan which we would not grant to other Allies.

OPPOSED TO AGREEMENT.

The Russian debate was adjourned till to-morrow on the pressure of the Opposition, who contended that the debate showed that the House were opposed to the agreement, which ought not to be signed until the House had seen the text.

LATEST CABLES.

SCORNFUL RECEPTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, August 27th.

A scornful reception has been given to the proposed Anglo-Soviet treaties both inside the House of Commons and outside.

Mr. Ponsonby's speech was several times interrupted by derisive laughter.

Mr. Lloyd George's unsparing denunciation of the Treaty which he described as a fake, finds considerable though apparently not unanimous party support. The Conservatives, contrariwise, are united in condemnation. An adjournment of the debate was pressed to enable Mr. MacDonald to attend to address the House to-day. A peculiar fact was that subsequent to the Ponsonby speech in the Commons Lord Haldane questioned Lord Curzon in the Lords, and he professed ignorance of any agreement having been reached. The Government's only friends in the morning Press are the *Daily News*, which is mildly sympathetic, and the *Daily Herald*, which is in high feather.

THE HOUSE TAKEN BY SURPRISE.

The official announcement of the failure of the Anglo-Soviet negotiations on Tuesday was followed by an official announcement of success yesterday, but when Mr. Ponsonby stated the terms of the agreement surprise was succeeded by mystification. Parliament had met for the penultimate day of a remarkable session under the impression that the Russian Conference, after its final all-night session, led resulted in a hopeless breakdown. Suddenly Mr. Clynnes announced early in the evening that an agreement had been reached and signed. The House gasped.

Mr. Clynnes' statement was subsequently denied and reaffirmed in the lobbies. Messages flew between the House of Commons and the Foreign Office. A report came back that the resumed conference was still sitting and that a conclusion had not been reached. Later in the evening, Mr. Ponsonby arrived at the House from Whitehall and announced an agreement had been reached. It had been a race against time. He was obviously ill at ease in explaining the nature of the preliminary agreements designed to lead ultimate to the agreements.

[Points in the various discussions between the British officials and the Moscow representatives are outlined in another column on this page.]

LATEST CABLES.

LONDON CONFERENCE.

THE GERMAN MEMORANDUM.

LONDON, August 27th.

The Allied Council, of fourteen considered the report of the conversations between the Germans and the Allies with reference to the German memorandum. The report is described as distinctly encouraging in character and as narrowing down considerably the number of points that require handling.

EARLIER CABLES.

IRISH BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

BILL INTRODUCED TO RECTIFY TREATY.

MR. THOMAS OUTLINES POSITION.

LONDON, August 26th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Colonies, announced that, after the fullest and frankest discussion with the South Irish Government, it had been decided to ask Parliament to meet on September 20th, unless, in the meantime, the North Irish Government nominated a Boundary Commissioner. The Bill rectifying the treaty which would be introduced to-day would be pressed forward.

Mr. Thomas stated that President Cosgrave wrote to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald on August 4th stating that after the fullest consultation with his colleagues he must urge upon the British Government the necessity for passing the Bill rectifying the treaty before Parliament adjourned, and finally remove the grave doubts and suspicions aroused in the minds of the Irish people by the long delay in appointing a Boundary Commissioner. Mr. MacDonald had felt that it would be impossible to call Parliament at the end of a session to consider legislation which was certain to be seriously opposed not merely in the House of Commons, but also in the House of Lords, without allowing time for reflection. Therefore, he (Mr. Thomas) and Mr. Hensherson had gone to Dublin, and they had had the fullest and frankest discussion with President Cosgrave and his colleagues, the result of which was that the Government had decided to ask Parliament to meet on September 20th. Instead of October 21st. The Government on September 20th would move the second reading of the Bill, after which they would use all their powers to pass it into law.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S HOPE.

Mr. Thomas said he did not pretend that the Irish Free State were satisfied, but he hoped that, at least, they would be able to satisfy the Irish people that the British Government and people meant to keep faith. The Government earnestly hoped that the North Ireland Government before September 20th would appoint a representative on the Commission, rendering further progress with the Bill unnecessary. "Let there be no mistake that the issues are grave, involving the honour and good faith of Great Britain. They are too serious to be the sport of party controversy." (Cheers and counter-cheers.) He said he hoped, therefore, that the Press and people would refrain from action calculated to inflame old prejudices.

DEBATE ON THE BILL.

Mr. Thomas formally introduced the Irish Free State Confirmation Agreement Bill, which was read a first time.

Heat immediately generated the ensuing discussion.

Sir John Simon asked a series of questions about the advice Mr. Thomas had given to the North Ireland Government. The speaker evoked Opposition cheers by saying that Sir John's questions sounded like argument.

A Conservative member interjected "It is unfair just like them!"

Mr. Ronald MacNeill, referring to Mr. Thomas' appeal to the Press, asked if Mr. Thomas expected complete silence for the next two months?

Mr. Thomas, replying, emphasised his deep indebtedness to the Free State Government's appreciation of the difficulties. He was therefore entitled to ask that sections of the Press which had announced the imminent proclamation of an Irish Republic to refrain from encouraging not merely the enemies of the Free State, but the enemies of the Empire. The speaker disallowed further questions.

THE WORLD'S SPORT.

HOME CRICKET.

SURREY V. SOUTH AFRICANS.

LONDON, August 26th.

At the Oval, the match between Surrey and the South Africans was commenced in fine weather, on an easy wicket and before 4,000 spectators.

Surrey scored 200 runs. Sandham completed 51, Pender 56, and Shepherd 127. The latter occupying three hours and fifty-five minutes, and included 10 fours.

Nourse took 3 wickets for 27 runs and Blackden 3 for 37.

The South African scored 44 runs for the loss of two wickets.

BRITISH RUGBY TOUR.

DEFEAT IN ORANGE FREE STATE.

KRISTAD, August 26th.

An Orange Free State country district team defeated the British touring rugby team by 6 points to nil.

LATEST CABLES.

WORLD'S SILVER PRODUCERS.

ORGANISE TO END DEPRESSION.

SALT LAKE CITY, August 27th.

Three quarters of the world's silver producers were represented at a conference convened here for the purpose of organising to end the depression in silver and to expand the market. The committee adopted tentative plans for the perfection of an organisation to act in conjunction with the Government.

ARGENTINIAN WORLD FLIGHT.

ALLAHABAD, August 27th.

Zanni has departed.

MURDER OF MRS. EVANS.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF ASSASSINS.

MEXICO CITY, August 27th.

It is announced that the assassins of Mrs. Evans have been captured and taken to Puebla City, where 80 prisoners, mostly Indian farm workers from the villages in the vicinity of the Evans's hacienda, have arrived.

HEAT WAVE OVER EASTERN STATES.

PARKS AND BEACHES THROWN OPEN TO PUBLIC.

NEW YORK, August 27th.

All the eastern States are suffering from a heat wave accompanied by unusual humidity. Thousands are spending the nights in the parks and on the beaches, which have been opened to the public.

U.S. WORLD FLIGHT.

ORDERS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 27th.

The Army Air Service has ordered the fliers to remain at Reykjavik until weather conditions assure a reasonably safe passage to Greenland.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TYPHOON IN SOUTHERN JAPAN.

SMALL SHIPPING CONSIDERABLE DAMAGED.

NAGASAKI, August 27th.

A typhoon has swept the south of Japan, including Kyushu and Formosa. Railway traffic everywhere is interrupted, and the telephone and telegraph system at Kyushu was paralyzed for many hours. Serious floods are reported from Taihoku. The damage to shipping is also considerable, but appears to be confined to small vessels. Osaka and Kobe are unaffected.

JAPANESE DESTROYER AGROUND.

CREW SAFE.

TOKYO, August 27th.

Destroyer No. 4 was deeply embedded in the sand but did not capsize, owing to the efforts of the relievers, who were hampered by the rough seas. The crew is safe.

HUNGARIAN LOAN.

THE LEAGUE'S SECOND PLAN OF RECONSTRUCTION.

The League of Nations is making its second effort at financial reconstruction work in Europe, and investors in eight countries are being invited to co-operate in making the second scheme, which relates to Hungary, as successful as the Austrian. The British portion of the Hungarian Reconstruction Loan was offered for subscription last month. The amount of the British issue is £7,000,000 in Seven-and-a-Half per Cent Sterling Bonds, which are repayable at latest within 20 years. The price of issue is 88 per cent, the yield in interest to the investor being 25 10s. 6d. per cent, while the total average yield over 20 years, allowing for bonus on redemption, works out at 28 16s. per cent. The proceeds of the loan are to be applied, under the supervision of the Commissioner General appointed by the League of Nations, in balancing the Hungarian Budget and placing it on a durable basis in accordance with the scheme drawn up by the Financial Committee of the League, which has been approved by the Council and also by the Reparation Commission. The Commissioner-General will continue his administration until, in the opinion of the Council, the financial situation in Hungary is assured. Other portions of the loan, which is for a total amount of about £11,700,000, are being raised in the United States, Czechoslovakia, Holland, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, and Hungary.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONFERENCE.

POINTS IN THE DISCUSSIONS.

[BY M. KARLSON IN THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."]

The protracted nature of the Anglo-Russian Conference is arousing serious misgivings, and is lending strength to the campaign of the reactionaries who urge that the British Government should terminate the Conference and "send the Russian delegates home."

Moreover, this feeling of dissatisfaction is beginning to find expression in Russia too. The departure of Mr. Tomsky—the second in rank of the Russian delegates—is not without significance. What is disconcerting about the progress of the Anglo-Russian Conference is not the time occupied in actual discussions, but the long intervals between these discussions, gaps in which no business is being done and which have obviously no tangible justification. A brief account of these fruitless proceedings may be of interest.

A BIG DISCREPANCY.

At the first meeting the Russian delegates asked the Council to name the sum of Russian debt in their possession. To their surprise the Council then asked for an adjournment of ten days in order to secure this simple information. The reply given at the second meeting was to the effect that the Russian debt held by British bondholders amounted to something between £300,000,000 and £600,000,000. A discussion arose as to the validity of this figure, since it clashed with figures of registered Russian bonds supplied by the Board of Trade. This registration, which was started in 1922 and finished in April of this year, on the eve of the Conference, fixed the amount in question at 30 millions. The discrepancy between the two sets of figures was explained by the Council as due to the fact that a considerable body of investors had not seen the announcement in the *Board of Trade Journal* notifying that all bondholders who failed to register their claims would be eliminated from the eventual settlement.

The discussion that followed revealed a readiness on the part of the Russian delegates to recede in addition to the registered bondholders, all *bona fide* British bondholders who had failed to register. But since, in their opinion this latter class could not convincingly be numerous—for even the most careless bondholder would during the three years in which registration was going on be bound to consult some legal or financial adviser—the Russians based their offer of settlement of the pre-war debt on the Board of Trade figure, with a promise to agree to such corrections of it as might be necessitated by the inclusion of the claims of non-registered bondholders.

THE REPORTED RUSSIAN OFFER.

Another adjournment of eight days resulted in a written reply sent by the Council in which the Russians were informed that their offer was rejected but that the Council was prepared to listen to a fresh one. The meeting between the Council and the Russian delegates that followed resulted in an admission by the former that some reduction of the Russian pre-war debt was admissible, but failed to elucidate the nature of such a reduction or to give any hint of what would satisfy the Council. To the Russian delegates' insistent demand that the Council should disclose their counter-proposals the reply made was that it was not the practice of the Council to make counter-proposals. They were there only to receive offers, and the moment one was forthcoming which in their opinion was satisfactory they were prepared to submit it to the judgment of the bondholders. All attempts to get behind this formula had no effect on the Council.

This, then, was the result of three meetings in four weeks. The fourth meeting, which was to have taken place on Thursday last, July 31st, was indefinitely postponed for the Council informed the Russians by a laconic letter that its decision to make no counter-proposals was unalterable.

The postponement of the plenary sittings of the Conference to give the Moscow delegates an opportunity of settling the question of the Russian pre-war debt by negotiations with the British bondholders may then be considered to have failed in its object. The Russians are supposed to explain the failure by the fact that the Council is not personally interested in a settlement, for of its twelve members only four are said to hold Russian bonds, and also to regard it as largely due to the opposition of those who as custodians of extensive Russian Government property are obviously profiting by a postponement of settlement. These explanations may, of course, be prompted by bias and resentment.

ENCOURAGING SIGNS.

The question of the settlement of Russian pre-war debts will, then, be sent back to the plenary sessions of the Anglo-Russian Conference. Obviously no British Government can compel British bondholders to accept a particular scale of reduction of the debt or a particular mode of payment of it. What, however, it can do is to agree to a formula, and the future business of the Conference in respect of the pre-war debt will probably be the discovery of such a formula. And such a discovery will apparently be a matter of no great difficulty. Indeed, *pourparlers* which have recently taken place between the Russian delegates and British politicians and bankers indicate a marked *convergence* between the two parties concerned. The Russians seem to be ready to extend the application of that recognition of the debt which was incorporated in the trade agreement of 1921, while even some of those British bankers who signed the notorious memorandum to Russia is a necessary set-off against the burdening of that country with obligations which are beyond her present strength to sustain.

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"AACHEN"	20th August	11th October
"TRIER"	14th September	18th October
"ELBERFELD"	16th October	25th November
"COBLENZ"	10th November	13th December
"PFALZ"	11th December	17th January, 1925
"DERFFLINGER"	3rd January, 1925	4th February
"SAARBRUECKEN"	2nd February	8th March
"TRIER"	1st March	5th April
"FULDA"	29th March	2nd May

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TJIMANOEK	BATAVIA	11th	11th	SHANGHAI
OMELIN	JAVA	13th Aug.	—	—
SAWAH	JAVA	13th	—	—
LOENTJ	SHANGHAI	16th	16th Aug.	MAKASSAR
TJILWONG	SHANGHAI	16th	16th	SHANGHAI
TJIKINI	SHANGHAI	21st	21st	BATAVIA
TJISONDARI	JAVA	21st	—	—
TJILATJAP	JAVA	21st	—	—

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M/S. "Australia"	30th August	10th September
M/S. "Asia"	20th September	—
M/S. "Java"	10th October	—
M/S. "Chile"	8th November	—
M/S. "Africa"	10th December	—

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GOOD ADVICE.

A testator, the provisions of whose will were recently set out in *The Times*, directed that he should be described on his tombstone as "the happiest man on earth." On the ground that he was amongst other things, "always in love," and helping those in trouble. To this was to be added the statement that he "never knew his advice go wrong." As the word "lies" in the inscription was carefully italicized, he may perhaps have had a cynical joke in the back of his mind; but in other parts of his will he expressed his opinions on all sorts of subjects in so extremely positive a manner that he probably meant exactly what he said. In that case it is difficult to restrain a feeling of sympathy with his friends. "Andi alteram partem, my lad," said Lord Crabs to Mr. Algernon Devereux, "which means, 'read both sides of the will.' It would be interesting to know whether the recipients of advice were as happy as the giver of it, and whether they shared his opinion of its infallibility.

The desire to give good advice is, I think, in its incipient stages, an amiable weakness. It speaks a kind heart and a genuine interest in other people. In many cases it takes a comparatively innocuous form. The Christian names of our babies, the arrangements of our flower-beds—these are matters on which we should all be able to submit to a reasonable amount of mild dictation. We may even now and then be grateful for having our minds made up for us. At the worst we shall only have to move the piano back again a little wearily to its old place when the adviser has departed; and beyond the fact that it has blazed a trail of partial ruin on the carpet and exposed to view a dirty patch on the wall, no harm will have been done. Advice, however, momentarily irritating, only becomes serious when, after being long pondered over, it is committed to writing.

Write, write, write a letter.
Good advice will make us better.
Father, mother, sister, brother.
Let us all advise each other.

So runs the verse, the cherished possession of a single family, which deserves wider circulation. People who write letters of advice are not content with christening children; they want to educate them as well, and it is when this stage is reached that we break out into a tempest of fury and wish the most benevolent people at the bottom of the sea. We are then prepared to go in any direction except the one indicated to us, and if that testator's advice never did "go wrong," it is possibly because his victims in sheer fury always took an exactly opposite course. By his own account he only advised those who were "in trouble." This is additional evidence of that underlying kindness of heart, but it does not in itself make the adviser the more engaging. A "fair weather friend" is supposed to be a very despicable creature, but it may be questioned whether a foul-weather friend is not a good deal harder to bear. As far as the pleasure of ordinary human intercourse is concerned, there can be no doubt about it. It is rather depressing and not at all flattering to our vanity to know that we are interesting only so long as we are sick or sorry. There is one thing that ought in fairness to be said for all advisers. They provide very excellent copy. A serpent-major is in himself odious, but a little of him is very good for nearly all of us. We have got to do what he tells us and we cannot tell him what we think of him. The adviser gives us discipline in a less vigorous form, because in his case we need not obey, we have only to keep our tempers. Moreover he may afford us the supreme satisfaction of telling him that his advice would have "gone wrong" if we had followed it—*The Times*.

ABSINTHE SUBSTITUTES.

DISQUIETING DEVELOPMENTS IN FRANCE.

Owing to the serious increase which has been noted recently in the number of cases of chronic alcoholism, says the Paris correspondent of a London paper, the Academie de Medecine has appointed a special committee to investigate the subject with a view to making representations to the Government. According to a report presented to the Academy by the General Secretary of the National Anti-Alcoholic League, the consumption of pure alcohol in the form of spirits and various kinds of aperitifs has increased from 737,000 hectolitres in 1921 to over 1,000,000 hectolitres last year. Between 1913 and 1919 there was a marked diminution in the consumption of spirits, without any corresponding increase in the use of less potent liquors such as wine, beer, and cider, but a great change has taken place since the Armistice. The Secretary of the Anti-Alcoholic League draws attention to the fact that, though absinthe was prohibited in 1914, it has now been replaced by a variety of drinks similar in taste and almost equally dangerous. "The result of this growing consumption of liquors with an aniseed base is, it is claimed, to be seen in the rapid increase of chronic alcoholism which had become very rare in the period immediately following the end of the war. As there is in existence a law which provides that the Government shall forbid the manufacture and consumption of drinks containing essences which the Academy of Medicine declares to be dangerous, the committee appointed by the Academy is to pay special attention to an inquiry concerning urgent substitutes for the forbidden absinthe.

SAYINGS OF A WEEK.

London is the world's great big whirlwind city.—Mr. Fred W. Hatch.
Man has a rooted objection to allowing woman to remain idle.—Sir Sidney Low.

WEATHER REPORT.

August 31st at 12.30.—Pressure has decreased slightly over N. and central Japan, N. China and S. China. It has increased slightly over S. Japan, the Loochoo Islands, Formosa, Indo-China and the Philippines.
The southern typhoon is filling up N.W. of Amoy. The northern typhoon at 2 p.m. this afternoon was W. of S. Corra, probably moving N.N.W.
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, Aug. 31st, 0.02 inch. Total since January 1st, 7.00 inches, against an average of 5.24 inches.
The forecast for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, Aug. 31st, is as follows:—
District Forecast
Formosa Channel ... S. winds, moderate.
Hongkong to Gap Rock ... Variable winds, light to moderate; cloudy, thunder showers.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan ... do.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock ... do.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, August 31st.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 8 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.55	29.56	29.53
Temperature	82	80	88
Humidity	91	91	75
Wind Direction	S	S	WNW
" Force	3	0	1
Weather	c	ot	o
Rain	0.64	0.00	0.00
Highest open-air Temperature on 31st	86		
Lowest open-air Temperature on 31st	80		

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From Aug. 31st to 14th, 1924.

Days of Week	Days of Month	High Water				Low Water			
		h.	m.	ft.	in.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Fri.	31	4	33	5	0	8	49	2	7
Satur.	1	4	38	5	9	9	44	2	7
Sun.	2	4	43	6	3	10	40	2	7
Mon.	3	4	48	6	8	11	37	2	7
Tues.	4	4	53	7	2	12	34	2	7
Wed.	5	4	58	7	7	1	31	2	7
Thurs.	6	5	3	8	1	2	28	2	7

BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS OF KWANGTUNG.

Water-levels in English Feet at 10 A.M.

Place of Observation	Height of Water over recorded low tide	W.L. over recorded low tide	W.L. over recorded low tide	W.L. over recorded low tide
Wachow, W. River	+79.5	-2.42	+45.2	—
Kongmoon, W. River	+14.70	-2.80	+10.2	+9.7
Likongchow, N. River	+57.0	—	+18.2	+16.5
Shichow, N. River	+35.81	—	+3.7	+4.7
Samah, N. River	+27.25	-5.00	+17.6	+16.7
Shokiang, E. River	+15.15	-0.95	+5.0	+4.8

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.			
TIENTSIN	... "CHEONGSHING"	Friday	31st Aug. 1 p.m.
MANILA	... "YUENSANG"	Saturday	1st Aug. 11 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	... "MINGSANG"	Sunday	10th Aug. 7 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	... "KWANSANG"	Monday	11th Aug. Noon
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	... "YATSHING"	Wednesday	13th Aug. 10 a.m.
MANILA	... "CHUNSHANG"	Friday	15th Aug. 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	... "SUISANG"	Saturday	16th Aug. 11 a.m.
KOBE	... "LEESANG"	Sunday	17th Aug. 7 a.m.
SANDANAN	... "KUTSANG"	Sunday	17th Aug. 10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	... "HINSANG"	Monday	18th Aug. 10 a.m.
	... "LAISANG"	Monday	25th Aug. 3 p.m.

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"GLENIFFER"	3rd Sept.	"PEMBROKESHIRE"	15th Sept.	London, Rotterdam
"GLENSANDA"	23rd Sept.	"GLENIFFER"	28th Sept.	London, Rotterdam

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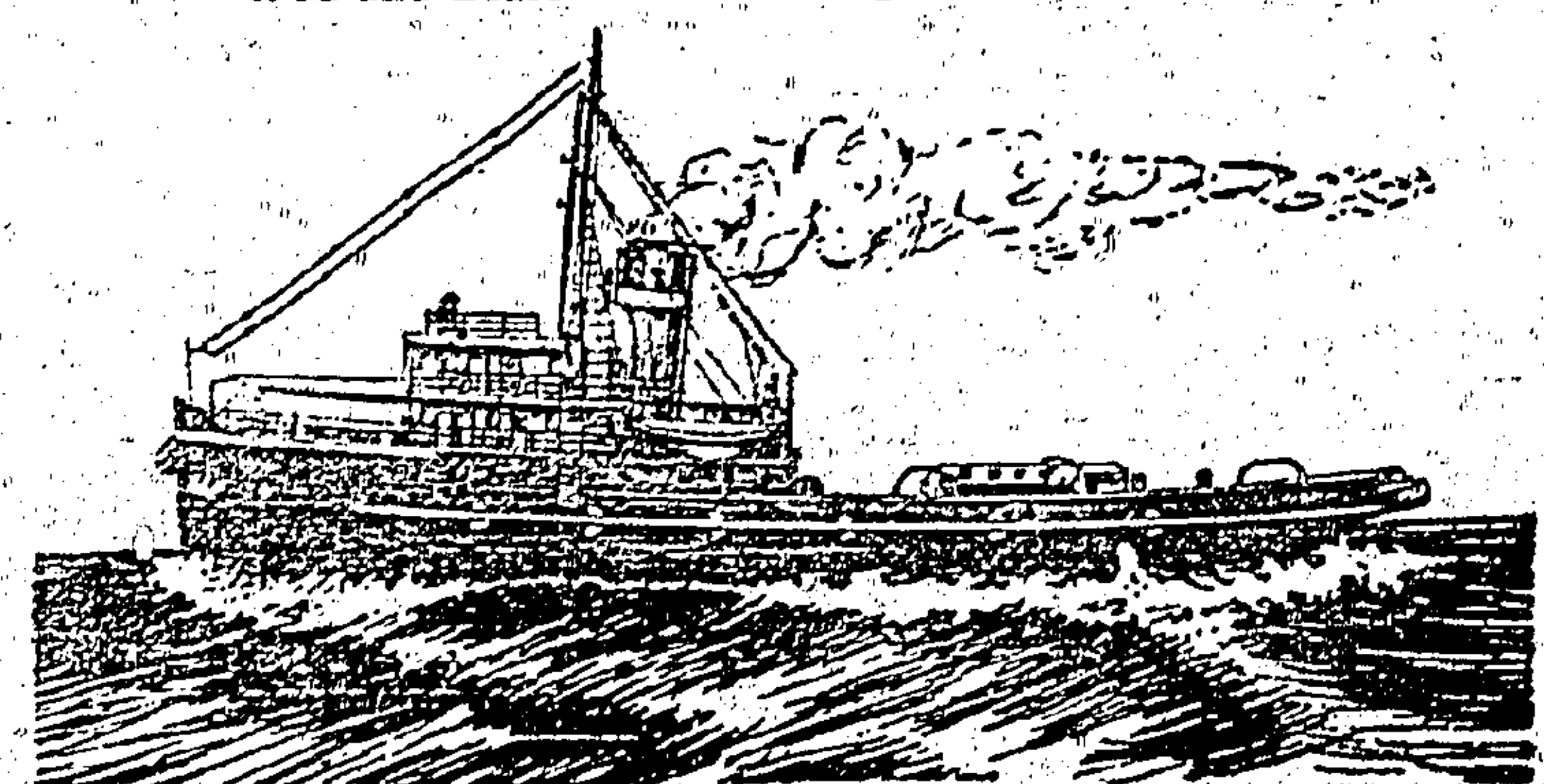
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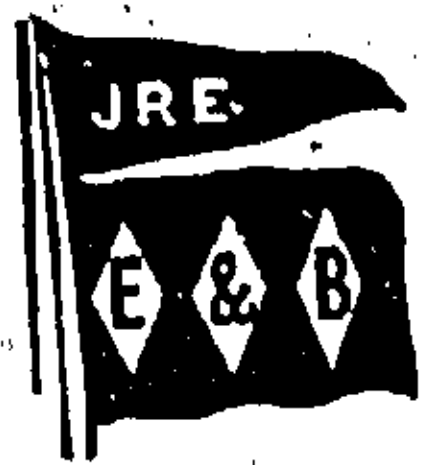
"Henry Keswick"

Built, engined and equipped complete by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong for their own service, 1921. Length 165' B.P. Breadth 34' (m) Depth 17' (m) L.H.P. 2000. Fitted with electrically driven submersible and centrifugal pumps, air compressor, wireless, sea sight and all modern appliances for Salvage Work.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager

B. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A. Whampoa Dock, Hongkong

ELLERMAN &
BUCKNALL



STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LTD

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

"CITY OF BAGDAD" 13th Aug. Havre, Liden, R'dam, Hamburg & Genoa.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CITY OF LAHORE" 26th Oct. Shanghai and Japan.
"CITY OF LAHORE" 7th Dec. Marseilles, London, etc.

FARES TO LONDON.

SINGLE 1st Class "A" £292, "B" £284, "C" £276. | SINGLE 2nd Class "A" £146, "B" £142, "C" £138.
Cargo Steamer, Saloon Passage £62.

For further particulars, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
(Tel. Central 780).

HOLYOAK, MASSEY & Co., Ltd., CANTON

BOSTON NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

Joint Service of the

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO. LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO. LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE (ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"CITY OF CHESTER" via Suez Canal 12th Aug.
"BELLEROPHON" via Suez Canal 31st Aug.
"ROMEO" via Suez Canal 14th Sept.
"PERSEUS" via Suez Canal 10th Sept.

* Boston and New York only.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD. HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON. HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD. CANTON

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hongkong and Sailings for Shanghai and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
ANGKOR	—	—	17th Aug.
AZAY LE RIDEAU	—	—	31st Aug.
PAUL LECOAT	17th July	18th Aug.	14th Sept.
ANDRE LEBON	31st July	1st Sept.	28th Sept.
AMBOISE	14th Aug.	15th Sept.	12th Oct.
GRANTILLY	28th Aug.	19th Sept.	25th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).
A CLASS (1st Class) £235.00. | B CLASS (1st Class) £183.00. | C CLASS (1st Class) £138.00.
STEAMERS 12nd £235.00. | STEAMERS 12nd £183.00. | STEAMERS 12nd £138.00.

Through Tickets to London and Landing Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

"YALOW" loading for HAVRE, ANTWERP

"DUNKIRK" about

"YALOW" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAVRE is due

to arrive about 23rd August.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephone: Central 740.

1] CONSIGNATION-TRANSIT-REPRESENTATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAIPHONG Capt. W. C. Passmore 28th Aug. at 5 p.m.
HAIKONG Capt. E. S. Walker Friday, 12th Aug. at 3 p.m.
HAIKONG Capt. W. S. Turnhill Friday, 15th Aug. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON

and

NEW YORK

S.S. "GOTHIC PRINCE" 1st September.
S.S. "SOUTHWESTERN MILLER" 1st October.

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3185.
Telegrams: Furprince.

P. & O. British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DEVANHA"	8,092	9th Aug. Noon	Mars. London & Antwerp
"SICILIA"	8,513	21st Aug.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"MANTUA"	10,902	23rd Aug.	Mars. Liden & A'way
"SARDINIA"	8,584	4th Sept.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"KALYAN"	9,118	5th Sept.	Mars. Liden & Antwerp
"NAUVA"	8,584	11th Sept.	do.
"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,433	20th Sept.	do.
"SOUHAN"	8,698	2nd Oct.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"KASHMIR"	8,983	4th Oct.	Mars. Liden & Antwerp
"MOREA"	10,911	18th Oct.	do.
"SICILIA"	8,513	29th Oct.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"KASHMIR"	8,983	1st Nov.	Mars. Liden & Antwerp
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Nov.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,983	29th Nov.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,902	13th Dec.	do.
"KHIVA"	8,097	27th Dec.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	10th Jan.	Mars. London & Antwerp
"KALYAN"	9,118	24th Jan.	do.
"MOREA"	10,911	7th Feb.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,983	21st Feb.	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	7th Mar.	do.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TAKADA"	8,949	17th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TALMA"	10,900	2nd Sept.	do.
"TILAWA"	10,000	14th Sept.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	17th Aug.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"KALYAN"	9,118	1st Oct.	Island, Fowatville, Brisbane,
"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	21st Oct.	Sydney & Melbourne.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"KALYAN"	9,118	8th Aug. 5 p.m.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SARDINIA"	8,584	9th Aug. D.L.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"TALMA"	10,900	13th Aug.	Moji & Kobe.
"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430	22nd Aug.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TILAWA"	10,000	25th Aug.	Moji & Kobe.
"PESHAWUR"	7,934	2nd Sept.	Shanghai & Yokohama.
"TAIREA"	8,500	3rd Sept.	Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,983	5th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SOUHAN"	8,698	6th Sept.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,030	8th Sept.	Moji & Kobe.
"TALMA"	10,900	14th Sept.	do.
"MOREA"	10,911	19th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,983	3rd Oct.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	4th Oct.	Moji & Kobe.
"SICILIA"	8,513	18th Oct.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,983	1st Nov.	do.
"EASTERN"	4,000	1st Nov.	Moji & Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	15th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KHIVA"	8,097	29th Nov.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	6th Dec.	Moji & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	13th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,118	27th Dec.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	3rd Jan.	Moji & Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,911	10th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,983	24th Jan.	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	7th Feb.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,983	21st Feb.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,902	7th Mar.	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passengers for Hongkong must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting on the carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels Measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG

STRUTHERS & BARRY

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES
FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.S. "WEST JESTER" Due Hongkong 17th Aug.
U.S.S. "WEST SEQUANA" Due Hongkong 18th Aug.
U.S.S. "WEST SEQUANA" Due Hongkong 31st Aug.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO
WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S.
AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO MANILA AND ZAMBOANGA.

U.S.S. "WEST FALCON" Due Hongkong 9th Aug.
U.S.S. "WEST FALCON" Leave Hongkong 11th Aug.
U.S.S. "WEST FALCON" Leave Hongkong 31st Aug.

TO SAIGON AND MANILA.

U.S.S. "WEST PROSPECT" Due Hongkong 28th Aug.
U.S.S. "WEST PROSPECT" Leave Hongkong 29th Aug.

TO BATAVIA, SEMARANG SOURABAYA AND SINGAPORE.

U.S.S. "WEST CHOPAKA" Due Hongkong 1st Sept.
U.S.S. "WEST CHOPAKA" Leave Hongkong 2nd Sept.

For Full Information, Apply to

STRUTHERS AND BARRY.

L. EVERETT.

General Agent for

JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES.

INDO-CHINA-STRAITS & JAVA.

1st Floor, Queen's Building

Phone No. Central 2008.

G. P. BRADFORD.

Res. Agent.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Ports	Steamers	Date of Departure	D.L.
SHANGHAI & NEWCHOWANG	"NEWCHOWANG"	On 9th Aug.	D.L.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	"CHINHUA"	On 9th Aug. 10 a.m.	
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"KANCHOW"	On 9th Aug. Noon	
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 10th Aug. 2 p.m.	
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KINGYUAN"	On 10th Aug. 2 p.m.	
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"YANGTSE"	On 10th Aug. 2 p.m.	
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KINGCHOW"	On 10th Aug. 2 p.m.	
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 10th Aug. 2 p.m.	
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LIANGCHOW"	On 10th Aug. Noon	
WATAIWAI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 10th Aug. 4 p.m.	
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 10th Aug. 2 p.m.	
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWEIYANG"	On 10th Aug. 10 a.m.	
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"TAMING"	On 10th Aug. 2 p.m.	
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 10th Aug. 2 p.m.	

SHANGHAI LINE.—Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow and extending to Peking) Tuesdays (via Amoy) Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tsingtao). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woonan.

BANGKOK LINE.—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single-berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone Central 38.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong	Sails for Manila, Sandakan, Thess. Is. & Aus. Ports
"TAIYUAN"	23rd Sept.	28th Sept.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage, apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone No. Central 38.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON VIA SUEZ.

S.S. "WRAT CASTLE" Sails about 28th August.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR
BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (PIUMI).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO
GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND
DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

£66.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI:

S.S. "LACONIA" Sails about 19th August.
S.S. "FIUME-L" Sails about 21st August.
S.S. "PERSIA" Sails about 30th September.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "ROSANDRA" Sails about 8th August.
S.S. "BREDA" Sails about 28th August.
S.S. "VENETIA" Sails about 8th September.
S.S. "LACONIA" Sails about 4th October.
S.S. "FIUME-L" Sails about 7th October.
S.S. "PERSIA" Sails about 7th November.

* Cargo only.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMZUMBI" Sails about 31st August.
Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

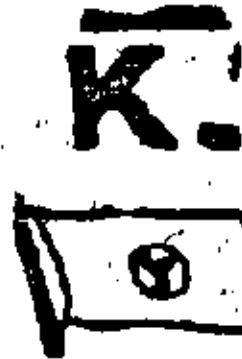
For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Telephone Central 1030.

Agents.

Y.



K.

Yamashita Steamship & Mining Co., Ltd.

Steamship Owners, Shipping & Marine Insurance Broker

Coalmine Owners, General Coal Merchant

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

KEELUNG, HONGKONG, CANTON & HAIPHONG.

SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

For CANTON

For HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi

For KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

For further particulars, please apply to—

Branch Office
No. 27, Bonham Strand West.
Tel Central No. 155.

S. MITAHAI ASAKI
Top Floor, King's Building
Tel Central Nos. 140 & 4457

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
SHANGHAI ...	Swatow ...	8th Aug.
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN AND SHANGHAI ...	Pres. Jefferson ...	9th Aug.
STRAITS ...	Sardinia ...	9th Aug.
SHANGHAI ...	Pingchow ...	9th Aug.
SHANGHAI AND EUROPE via SIBERIA (London, 16th July) ...	Fokohama Maru ...	9th Aug.
AUSTRALIA ...	England Maru ...	11th Aug.
STRAITS ...	Amoy Maru ...	12th Aug.
MANILA ...	Pres. Taft ...	12th Aug.
AUSTRALIA & MANILA ...	Dango Maru ...	13th Aug.
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN & SHANGHAI ...	Pres. H. Wilson ...	14th Aug.
SHANGHAI ...	Angkor ...	14th Aug.
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN AND SHANGHAI ...	Pres. Taft ...	15th Aug.
JAPAN ...	Makima Maru ...	15th Aug.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, *Canada, U.S.A. Central and South America & EUROPE via San Francisco—due San Francisco, 4th Sept.	Tengy Maru ...	Friday, 8th, 9.45 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Feng ...	9.30 P.M.
Saigon	Longfong ...	3.30 P.M.
Shanghai and Japan	Kailan ...	3.30 P.M.
Kororua	Dango Maru ...	5.00 P.M.
Honow	Reina ...	5.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Reichow ...	5.00 P.M.
Sorata, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 7th Sept.	Derwiche ...	Parcels, 8th, Saturday, 9th, Registration Letters 10.30 A.M.
Honow	Chunhai ...	5.30 A.M.
Java via Batavia	Typhoon ...	10.00 A.M.
Manila	Typhoon ...	5.00 P.M.
Honow and Hainan	Typhoon ...	5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and Japan	Typhoon ...	5.00 P.M.
Cebu	Typhoon ...	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Pres. Jefferson ...	Sunday, 10th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Kailan Maru ...	Sunday, 11th, 1.30 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Typhoon ...	1.45 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt and EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 14th Sept.	Typhoon ...	2.30 P.M.
Shanghai and Japan	Kailan Maru ...	Tuesday, 12th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, *Canada, U.S.A., C. & E. America, & EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO—due San Francisco, 5th Sept. and Europe via Siberia (Correspondence specially ascertained "Via Siberia" only.)	Amoy Maru ...	Wednesday, 13th, 8.45 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 14th Sept.	Hakusan Maru ...	9.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, *Canada, U.S.A., C. & E. America, & EUROPE via VANCOUVER—due B.C.—due Vancouver, B.C., 3rd Sept.	Amoy Maru ...	10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Pres. Taft ...	Parcels, Noon, Registration Letters 2.30 P.M.
Manila	Van Overstraten ...	Thursday, 14th, 5.30 A.M.
Saigon	Tengy Maru ...	9.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America, and EUROPE via VANCOUVER—due B.C.—due Vancouver, B.C., 3rd Sept.	Empress Australis ...	Friday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haifong ...	Registration Letters 9.15 A.M.
Manila	Haifong ...	10.00 A.M.
Saigon	Haifong ...	10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America, and EUROPE via VANCOUVER—due B.C.—due Vancouver, B.C., 3rd Sept.	Amoy Maru ...	Saturday, 16th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Amoy Maru ...	5.00 P.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE

TEIRESIAS	11th AUG.	Mars., L'don, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
PYRRHUS	18th AUG.	L'don, Rotterdam & Hamburg
ADRASTUS	25th AUG.	Mars., London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
TROILUS	1st SEPT.	London, Hull, Rotterdam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

IXION	18th AUG.	Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow
EURYPIUS	1st SEPT.	Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
AUTIOCHUS	20th SEPT.	Genoa, Mars., Liverpool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE

PROTESILAS	22nd AUG.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
ACHILLES	20th SEPT.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver

NEW YORK SERVICE

BELLEROPHON	21st AUG.	Boston & New York (via Suez)
PERSEUS	10th SEPT.	Boston & New York (via Suez)
TEUCER	1st OCT.	Boston & New York (via Suez)

PASSENGER SERVICE

PATROCLOS	16th SEPT.	Shanghai
TEIRESIAS	11th AUG.	Singapore, Marseilles & London
SARPEDON	9th SEPT.	Singapore, Marseilles & London
PATROCLOS	21st OCT.	Singapore, Marseilles & London
MENTOR	17th NOV.	Singapore, Marseilles & London
HECTOR	16th DEC.	Singapore, Marseilles & London

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION, APPLY TO BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE AGENTS.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

August 7th, 1924.

On London—	Telegraphic Transfer ... 3/4
Bank Bills, on demand ... 3/4 1/16	
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight ... 3/4	
Bank Bills, at 1 month sight ... 3/4	
Credits, at 4 months sight ... 2/4	
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight ... 2/4	
On Paris—	Bank Bills, on demand ... 860
Credits, 4 months sight ... 100	
On New York—	Bank Bills, on demand ... 53 1/2
Credits, at 30 days sight ... 54 1/2	
On Bombay—	Telegraphic Transfer ... 18 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ... 18 1/2	
On Calcutta—	Telegraphic Transfer ... 16 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ... 16 1/2	
On Shanghai—	Bank Bills, at sight ... 100
Private, 30 days sight ... 100	
On Yokohama—On demand ... 100	
On Manila—On demand ... 100	
On Singapore—On demand ... 100	
On Batavia—On demand ... 100	
On Haiphong—On demand ... 100	
On Saigon—On demand ... 100	
On Bangkok—On demand ... 100	
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying rate ... 3 1/2	
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael ... 48	
BANK SILVER, per oz ... 34 7/16	

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorized Capital ...	\$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up ...	\$20,000,000
Reserve Funds ...	\$4,500,000
Starting ...	\$25,000,000
Silver ...	\$25,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	\$20,000,000

W. L. PATTERSON, Esq., Chairman	
H. P. White, Esq., Deputy Chairman	
E. D. F. Smith, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq.	
A. H. Compton, Esq., J. P. Warren, Esq.	
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, N. L. Watson, Esq.	
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Chief Manager: A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

Manager: Hongkong—A. H. BARLOW, Esq.

Manager: Shanghai—G. B. STITT, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS: WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1924. [27]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on Deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 per cent per annum.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

A. H. BARLOW, Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1924. [28]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... 23,000,000

Reserve Fund ... 23,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... 23,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.

Hongkong, April 8th 1924. [31]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(TAIWAN GINKO.)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1895.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 50,000,000

Capital (Paid-up) ... Yen 52,600,000

Reserve Fund ... Yen 12,580,000

HEAD OFFICE—TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES: JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.

ORMOSA—Gilan, Keelung, Keelung, Nankai, Pinnai, Shichang, Tainan, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tientsin, Aik.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTRY WESTMINSTER AND PARK BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch India, Australia, America, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at Rates which will be quoted on application.

Z. YAMAMOTO, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 4, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, 25th June, 1924.

BE WISE

THE OWL IS POPULARLY SUPPOSED TO BE A WISE BIRD PROBABLY JUST BECAUSE HE LOOKS WISE.

MAKE "Three Castles" CIGARETTES

YOUR CHOICE AND YOU WILL NOT ONLY LOOK WISE, YOU WILL BE WISE.

MADE IN ENGLAND AND SOLD EVERYWHERE



THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Established 1819.

Authorized Capital ... 10,000,000/00

Paid-up Capital ... 6,000,000/00

Reserve Fund ... 750,000/00

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of Two per cent per annum on Savings Accounts Four per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent.

K. N. TONG PO, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 15th, 1924. [34]

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: York Building, Chater Road, Hongkong.

BRANCHES: Shanghai—51, Kiangle Road. Hankow—British Concession.

CORRESPONDENTS IN London, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Vancouver, B.C., Honolulu, Singapore, Penang, Tientsin, Swatow, Macao, Canton and all Commercial centres of China and abroad.

PROMPT SERVICE.

Attractive Rates for all kinds of Deposits. Enquiries are welcomed.

T. H. MAI, Manager.

1923.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital (fully paid-up) ... Yen 100,000,000

Reserve Fund ... Yen 74,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT: Batavia, Kobe, Soerabaya, Rangoon, Bombay, London, San Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Seattle, Shanghai, Singapore, Siam, Hongkong, Hankow, Tientsin, Yokohama, Osaka, New York, Tokyo, Manila, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kailash, Vladivostok.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for Fixed Periods at Rates to be obtained on application.

T. NISHIYAMA, Manager.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1924. [29]

THE BANK OF CHINA, 行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China, on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... 400,000,000/00

Paid-up Capital ... 18,275,800/00

Reserve Funds ... 9,529,425/24

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH—4, Queen's Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

LONDON BANKERS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

NEW YORK BANKERS—The Irving National Bank, The Equitable Trust Co., New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on Approved Securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

TSUYE FEL, Manager.

Hongkong, September 8th, 1921. [38]

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